THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1866. NO. 37.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Medical Lectures.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 8, 1866.

ON the 1st Monday in November, 1866, I expect to commence the delivery of a series of Lectures on the different branches included in a thorough course, and will endeavor to transmit the fruits of an extensive experience to the pupils. I also expect to open a Hospital for their benefit; also to apply to the next General Assembly for a Charter to elevate the standard of the Degrees which I expect to confer when thoroughly prepared. I intend also to demonstrate in the Dissecting Room. Session will close the last Friday in February, 1867. Lectures will be delivered in my Office until a more suitable building can be completed, which will be done as soon as possible. For further reference, address the subscriber at Randallsville, Robeson county.

HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.

Sept. 13—32—8t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8. w-1-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 19. 12—6m*

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without [illegible].

Feb 15 2-tf

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Jacob [illegible], Adm'r, vs. Heirs at law of Jacob Cole. } Petition to sell land for assets.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Swinson and wife, Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door, and three other public places in Duplin county, and in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and read *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Sept. 6 [pr. adv. $15.] 31-w6t

State of North Carolina,

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1866.

Mary E. Drew vs. Wm. W. Drew, Guardian ad litem for the minor heirs of S. J. Drew, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

FILED AT THE ABOVE TERM OF THIS COURT.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that William H. Marsh and Martha C., his wife, defendants in this cause, are non-residents of the State: it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the weekly Journal of Wilmington, for six weeks, notifying them (which notice is hereby given) that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Smithville, on the first Monday in December next, to plead, answer or demur to the prayer of the petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them.

A true copy from the Minutes of September Term, 1866.

WILLIAM M. D. MOORE, Clerk.

Oct. 11 [w. adv. $22.50.] 33-6w

L. FLANAGAN,

MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY STORE,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ATTENDED TO.

BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons; Silk, Velvet and other bonnet stuffs; Wreaths, Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of materials always on hand. Orders filled in latest styles, or as desired, with neatness, taste and dispatch.

FANCY GOODS.

Jet, Ivory and pearl, plain, fancy and medallion Silk, Velvet and Crochet Dress Buttons, all colors, every variety and latest fashions. Gimps, Silk and Cotton Cords of all descriptions. Lace and Linen Collars, and Cuffs, newest styles. Ladies' Puffs, Rats, Coils, Curls and Hair Nets. Sewing and Embroidering Silks, of all colors. Silk, Alpaca and Worsted Embroidering Braids, Trimmings and Bindings, in every color and great variety. Fluting, Edging and Ruffling, a choice assortment. Various kinds plain and fancy Tapes. Zephyr Worsted, all colors. Jet and other descriptions of trimming and ornaments. Buckles, Clasps and Belts, Elastics. Mens' and Boys' Suspenders—Crystal and China Toilet Sets—choice Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great variety. Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Tooth and Body Brushes, &c., &c.

Needles, Pins, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods, generally to be found.

MENS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN GOODS.

Mens' Scarfs. Ladies' Hoods, Gipsey Queens, Nubias, Sacks, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls and Hosiery—Childrens' Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks, Skirts, Hose and Bootees, every style, all colors. Hoopskirts and Corsets, latest style.

CONFECTIONERY.

French, German, English and American Crystalized Fruits, Comfits, Pastes, Bonbons and Gums of finest quality, and in great variety; the choicest assortment in the city.

Fruits of all kinds in season.

VARIETIES, TOYS.

Childrens' Carriages, Rocking-horses and Chairs—Market and Ladies' Work and Fancy Baskets, and Satchels—large and small Dolls, dressed and undressed—Drums, Fiddles, Tamborines, Trumpets and Whips. Toys of all description; an endless variety too numerous to enumerate, always on hand. Also, a variety of fire works.

My friends, customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods, which have just been selected at the most fashionable emporiums at the North, and are now open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN!!

As I sell my goods as low as possible. All sales are positively cash.

Oct. 6 7—2aw1md-2mw

From the Charleston Daily News.

AN ACROSTIC.

Justice, human justice, 'tis dead! O God, to Thee
Ever ascends the nation's cry to set our martyr free!
For *him* we plead, for him alone, our chieftain and our head:
For him, our brave, true hearted one, whose every hope hath fled.
Endurance, with her iron grasp, would crush that spirit low;
Resistance is a dream to *him*, poor prisoner of wo!
Shut out from life and human hope, shall Mercy plead in vain?
On *him* must all the burden fall? On him the weight of pain?
Needless the cry for human aid, for God alone is just!
Dread Vengeance, in the human heart, treads Mercy in the dust.
After a weary watcher weeps in bitterness alone;
Vain, vain, alas! a woman's tears to soften hearts of stone.
In *Thee* alone, O God, we trust! For *him* we plead to Thee;
Silent, yet heartfelt, still the prayer, "God set the martyr free!"

CARRIE.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PLACING A DAUGHTER AT SCHOOL.

BY MOTTE HALL.

"I have brought my daughter to you to be taught everything."

"Dear madam, I've called for the purpose
Of placing my daughter at school;
She's only thirteen, I assure you,
And remarkably easy to rule.
I'd have her learn painting and music,
Gymnastics and dancing, pray do,
Philosophy, grammar and logic;
You'll teach her to read, of course, too.

"I wish her to learn every study,
Mathematics are down in my plan,
But of figures she scarce has an inkling,
Pray instruct her in those, if you can.
I'd have her taught Spanish and Latin,
Including the language of France;
Never mind her very bad English,
Teach her THAT when you find a good chance.

"On the harp she must be a proficient,
And play the guitar pretty soon,
And sing the last opera music,
Even though she can't turn a right tune.
You must see that her manners are finished,
That she moves with a Hebe-like grace;
For though she is lame and one-sided,
That's nothing to do with the case.

"Now, to you I resign this young jewel,
And my words I would have you obey;
In six months you return her, dear madam,
Shining bright as an unclouded day.
She's no capacity, I grant you, for learning,
And her memory oft seems to halt;
But, remember, if she's not accomplished,
It will certainly all be your fault."

STATE NEWS.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT—THE HODGE CASE.—As we predicted yesterday, the argument of Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, for the prosecution, in the Sturdivant murder case, was not concluded until about 7 o'clock last night. The effort is spoken of by those who heard it from commencement to closing, as one of great power and eloquence, fully coming up to the high expectations which had been formed in the premises.

At the conclusion of Col. H.'s argument, Judge Merrimon read his instructions to the jury, and the charge was such an one as to indicate his great anxiety to sustain the dignity of the law. He has the admirable habit of distrusting memory and relying upon copious notes of the evidence; and, therefore, in summing up, neither the interests of the state or those of the individual are compromised. It is sufficient to say that the paper presented the law and evidence in a clear, concise and impartial form, so that the jurors could not have other than a thorough understanding of the case.

The jury retired and were in consultation an hour, when the foreman, Gen. Wm. R. Cox, notified the proper officer that a decision had been reached. The scene at this moment was typical of the deep interest felt in the result. Loungers in the court room, who had not been weaned from the locality either by dinner, thirst or supper, gathered themselves up, some making a rush for more eligible places and all determined to see and hear every thing that transpired. The bell was made to ring out a summons for the judge and counsel, and curious people, beggar and banker, black and white specimens of humanity, raced along the streets each a competitor for the main chance. It was disgusting as unusual, but presented to the eye only a fair picture of republican manners and morals.

The excitement, however, was of short duration. Judge Merrimon soon afterwards took his seat, the prisoner entered court, and the finding was announced. They found Lutius A. Hodge guilty of manslaughter in the killing of John D. Sturdivant and acquitted James A. Hodge.

From considerations satisfactory to himself, the judge refused to allow branding as the punishment declaring the practice barbarous, and therefore sentenced the convicted party to 12 months imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

Thus one brother was borne off to jail and the other permitted liberty.

The term of the Court was then closed and the spectators retired, their appetites for excitement not half satisfied.—*Ral. Progress.*

DEAD.—We learn that the remains of Maj. Jas. H. Hope, so long the proprietor of the Yarborough House in this city, reached here this afternoon by the northern cars. He died at Edenton last Friday—of what disease we have not heard. The deceased was a native of Portsmouth, Va.

Ral. Progress, 9th.

ADJOURNED.—The Convention of freedmen which convened in this city last Tuesday, says the Raleigh *Progress* of Saturday, adjourned last evening. The conduct of the members of this convention, during their short stay here, has been such as to elicit much praise and commendation from all high-minded people. The freedmen have learned that their best friends are the Southern people, and have not forgot to make that friendship sacred. We were not present last evening, but understand that the discourse of James Harris, the delegate from this county, was one filled both with common and sound, good advice to the blacks, in which he spoke of the pure friendship, of the Southern people toward them, and that their conduct towards their former masters should be shaped in such a manner as to show their appreciation.—Therefore the late adjourned convention was one of much good and great profit to the blacks.

[illegible].—From the report of the city police, we learn that the United States patrol acted very disgracefully last night. Instead of endeavoring to preserve the peace and suppress all disturbances, they were drunk and noisy—a disgrace to any party to whom is assigned the protection of a slumbering public, who feel themselves secure under their guardianship. If they pursue a course like this no one can rely on them for protection.—*Ral. Progress.*

MURDERED.—A colored man by the name of Noah Woodsen, who resided just over Lane's branch, out in the suburbs of this city, was shot through the head and instantly killed on Sunday evening about dark, by some unknown party.

We learn from the wife of the deceased that a child entered the house and told Noah that some one was on the premises, and on his going out at the door to see who it was, he was shot dead. No clue as yet to the murderer.—*Newbern Times.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, Mr. John Gifford, a respectable mechanic, engaged at work on the large brick store of McLean & Co., now under erection at the corner of Craven and Pollok streets, fell from a scaffold about 35 feet high, to the ground, but we are glad to say that Mr. G. received no worse injury than the breaking of his right leg just above the ankle. He is doing as well as could be expected.—*Newbern Times.*

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—For the past few days the receipts of new Cotton have been quite large into this market, and large shipments are being made. As a consequence, business generally is on the increase. Cotton picking is generally going rapidly forward, and the daily receipts must necessarily increase. Newbern is the port of shipment for a large tract of country, and her facilities are unsurpassed.

Newbern Commercial.

SCHOONER SUNK.—The schooner Topaz, which has been lying in the stream for some time past, sprung a leak yesterday, and sank before she could be docked.

New. Commercial.

BEAUFORT AND PITT COUNTIES, N. C.—Beaufort was formed from Bath County which does not now exist, and is so called from Henery, the Duke of Beaufort, in whom was vested the proprietary right of the Duke of Albemarle, which were surrendered to the British Crown in the year 1729. It is surrounded by Martin and Washington, Craven, Pitt and Hyde counties, and by Pamlico river and Sound. Bath, on a northern branch or projection of Pamlico river, was formerly the capital, which, however, has given place to Washington, which is on the northern bank of Tar river near its mouth, which empties into Pamlico river. The names of Respess Brown, Bonner, Smaw, Grist Williams, and Hinton, are prominent among the names of those of its representatives in the Senate of the State. Pitt was formed from Beaufort in 1670 and named after the famous Earl of Chatham. Greenville, its capital, is in a Southern bend of Tar river. Among the doctrines which were subscribed by seventy-seven of the inhabitants of this county in 1775 was one which is now ignored—"we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes on these Colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof, and we will attempt by fraud or force, to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations to the peace and security of the people and ought to be resisted to the utmost, and that the people of this province are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and provincial Congress, *because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves*"?—*Norfolk Day Book.*

FISHING FOR A GOOSE.—When General Hoke's division was on the retreat through this county, one of the boys baited a hook with a grain of corn and threw it into a flock of geese that had been driven into a farmers yard for protection. No sooner on the ground, than it was seized and swallowed by the old gander. Suddenly, his gooseship was seen to fly over the fence, and with his neck extended, and wings spread, he was following the soldier. The old farmer seeing this, ran out, and exclaimed, "Don't strike him, friend, he won't hurt you!" He had not seen the cord, and supposed the gander was for making fight at the stranger. He followed on for half a mile, begging that his goose should not be hurt; when, to his utter dismay, the goose mounted the horse with the rider, and was soon out of sight.

Goldsboro' News.

MATTERS ABOUT WELDON.—The westward bound train on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday at Gaston, by the displacement of a switch. I learn no one was injured, though the run off was a bad one. The engine was replaced upon the track, and about dark or a little after, started back to Weldon; in the meantime Mr. Henry N. Branch, the Section Master at Midway, had started toward Gaston on his hand-car, and on a curve he met the engine coming backwards, and Mr. Branch riding backwards, and it being dark, he was run over and very seriously—it is feared fatally—injured.

An accident of an unusual character occurred here yesterday morning: A mulatto woman was making coffee in a pot the top of which fitted very tightly, and at the same time the spout somehow became stopped up; while attempting to examine the boiling stuff—a high degree of steam had by this time been generated—a very slight effort served to start the top, when, with a loud report, the whole mixture, steam, water and coffee grounds, blew up over her face and head, scalding her terribly; by the afternoon her face was so swollen as to render her entirely blind.

The rogues were at work here last night; they broke into a car and robbed it, though to what extent I did not learn.

Corr. Pet. Express.

HEAVY RAINS.—"The oldest inhabitant" does not remember so violent a rain as that which fell on yesterday and last night. We fear that much damage has been done the mills, and perhaps bridges, as the streams everywhere must be greatly swollen. We learn that the small branch running across the road, near what is known as the "pigeon house," about a mile and a half North of the city, was so much swollen that a countryman, in endeavoring to ford it, had his horse drowned, and only escaped himself by swimming.

We understand that the culvert on the railroad, in rear of Gen. Cox's residence, was broken down by the flood of water.

AMUSEMENTS IN RALEIGH.—Music on the Capitol square every afternoon, and spirited contests at base-ball by one or the other of the city clubs each evening, afford diversion and entertainment to our citizens.—This is well. Anything is desirable, which is proper within itself, and which affords the mind some relief from the cares and troubles of every day life.

Raleigh Sentinel.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—We learn from a friend that the following Conservative ticket is out in Beaufort County: Col. W. H. Tripp for the Senate, and Messrs. Gorham and Henry Harding for the Commons.

JUDGE FOWLE.—The Fall Term of our Superior Court commenced in this place on last Monday. Hon. Judge Fowle presiding. The able manner in which the Judge has presided over this Court, and the dispatch with which he carries through the business, and the order he preserves has won for him the esteem and commendation of all parties, and the highest respect of the Bar. He is a strict disciplinarian, and understands the duties of his position. Our Legislature has made no better judicial appointment in the State, and the people of this circuit may rest assured, that in Judge Fowle they have an able and capable administrator of justice, and one who will be a terror to evil doers.

His charge to the Grand Jury was a clear and lucid explanation of the law, and his exposition of the duties and responsibilities of the Magistrates was so plain that there could be no difficulty in understanding it. He particularly cautioned the Jury in regard to the negro, representing that they were now an almost helpless race, and that the enemies of the South sought every opportunity to make capital out of every negligence of the law to be used to our injury.

Winston Sentinel.

THE HENDERSON FAIR.—We hope that our people, and the farmers especially, in all the contiguous counties, will not fail to remember that the eighth annual Fair of the Granville Agricultural Society will take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., at Henderson. This Society deserves great credit for having been the first, after the havoc of war, to re-inaugurate these agricultural festivals. We hope to see their public spirit appreciated by a large attendance, and a goodly display of articles and animals for exhibition, and their commendable example generally imitated. They have arranged a most liberal schedule of premiums, and have made the most extensive arrangements, every way, to render the entire occasion pleasant and attractive.—Col. S. S. Royster is President of the Association, and Capt. A. B. Andrews is to be Chief Marshal for the occasion, assisted by Dr. V. E. Turner, Cols. W. H. Yarboro and T. L. Jones, and W. H. Young, Jr., and W. D. Royster, Esqs. A band of music will be in attendance,—the "Salisbury band," we believe, than which there are few better in the South. We will publish, to-morrow, the programme of proceedings for each day.

By the way, stepping into Simpson's, Fayetteville Street, on yesterday, we saw some specimens of pyramidal and ornamented cake, which he is getting up in his best style, for a party that is to come off on one of the evenings of the fair. The young folks of both sexes will take notice.

Raleigh Sentinel.

MILITARY.—We observed in the Washington papers a long list of appointments in the new regular regiments authorized by the army bill passed at the late session of Congress. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know the new *status* of some of the former military commandants, whose headquarters were in this city, viz:

Colonels of Infantry—Brvt. Maj. General (formerly) T. H. Ruger and J. C. Robinson.

Lt. Col. of Infantry—Former Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin.

The Tomb of Sidney Johnston.

"Town Talk," of the New Orleans *Times*, gives us the following. The epitaph is indeed rarely beautiful and appropriate:

A lady correspondent, in a recent stroll through the Saint Louis Cemetery, in this city, visited the grave of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and found a written epitaph pasted upon a rough board attached to the tomb. In her note to T. T., our fair correspondent says she was affected to tears upon reading it, and took the trouble to copy it, *verbatim*. She begs us to find out the author, and she should be gratified in that desire if it were possible for T. T. to do so. Here is the beautiful epitaph:

IN MEMORY.

Behind this stone is laid,
For a season,
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
A General in the army of the Confederate States.
Who fell at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.,
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises,
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust at his country's need.
Not wholly understood was he while he lived;
But, in his death, his greatness stands confessed in a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor—impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime.
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
Than the dead Soldier
Who sleeps here!
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought, are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted, are shattered—
The Flag he loved guides no more the charging lines,
But his fame, consigned to the keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great captain rests;
A bereaved people mourn him.
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cherish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmix'd with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves, their country, and their God.

Washington Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

STANTON ON RESPECT TO LINCOLN.

Captain Dick Meade, of the Navy, had a warm interview with Secretary Stanton today. The Secretary has ordered the rebel archieves to be placed in Captain Meade's house, instead of Ford's theatre, which was purchased for that purpose, on the ground that it would be disrespectful to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who was killed there, to place these rebel memorials in that building. Captain Meade claims that such use of the house of his late mother is objectionable on the same ground, and he demands that the government shall take the house off his hands.

[A little Civet, good apothecary!]

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "General Howard has ordered the rents that have accrued upon the property of Joseph E. Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, to be paid to him from and since the date of his pardon papers, which were issued on the 28th of March last, but not forwarded to him until early in September. The value of these rents is not far from $20,000 per annum, so that, in effect, Davis receives probably as full, or nearly as full an equivalent, as if the property itself had been fully restored to him. The question of the restoration of this property has been before General Howard for some time, but he prefers that another, and not himself, shall order its restitution. I am told that the property of Jefferson Davis is also included in the amount held or claimed by his brother, one title covering the whole."

WHAT WILL NOT FASHION DO?—The demands of Fashion are inexorable, and the followers of the fickle Queen obey her behests with the utmost abjectness, no matter how ridiculous they may be. A Saratoga letter says:

"The fashionable walk for young ladies this season is the most comical thing imaginable. It is a sort of a hobble, as if they had a very sore toe on each foot. At first I thought the ladies were slightly lame, and expressed my regret that such elegant ladies should be so unfortunately afflicted; but it became soon apparent that it was only a fashionable lameness, for every lady who affected any style was afflicted with it severely. A few years ago it was the Jenny Lind hop that all the young and would-be young ladies were seized with, and sprightliness was considered elegant; but now just the other extreme is the ton."

Prominent among the passengers on the train recently wrecked on the New York Central road was a man whose only injury was a coat badly split in the back and arms. He was wildly walking the aisle of a car, exclaiming, "It will cost this company a pile to settle with me. I tell you, it will cost ten thousand dollars to pay me for this hurt."

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville, held October the 6th, on motion of H. L. Myrover, David McNeill was called to the chair, and John M. Rose appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained to be to devise means to extend the Western R. R., from Egypt to the N. C. road, Jno. D. Williams, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, It is important to the town of Fayetteville, county of Cumberland, and State at large, that the Western Railroad should be extended to and connected with the North Carolina Railroad, and to promote the interests of said extension, it is important that a meeting of all parties interested therein be had at some convenient point, therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the counties of Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie and all others friendly to the extension, be invited to hold meetings and appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Mount Vernon Springs, Chatham, county, on Thursday the 1st of November next, to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to advance the construction of said extension, and to consult upon the best means to effect said work.

Resolved, That the city of Wilmington, and all other towns or cities interested in this work be invited to send delegates to this convention.

The following delegates were appointed from the county and town with the power to fill all vacancies, viz:—

David McNeill, D. G. McRae, T. S. Lutterloh, W. McL. McKay, J. D. Williams, N. R. Blue, J. W. Baker, Jr., A. A. McKethan, A. McLean, E. J. Lily, J. H. Cook, David Murphy, J. D. McArthur, L. Bethune, E. L. Pemberton, R. M. Orrell, W. J. Kelley, H. R. King, Jno. P. McLean, Jno. C. Blocker, J. B. Carver, Duncan Shaw, D. Murchison, G. W. Bullard, John Bell, Wm. Shaw, Jas. C. Poe, Jas. C. Dobbin, T. C. Fuller, J. G. Shepherd, H. L. Myrover, J. A. Worth, C. B. Mallett, Hector McNeil.

The secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the papers of Fayetteville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Greensboro', Salisbury and Salem, for publication.

DAVID McNEIL, Ch'mn.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

The Negro at Home.

M. de Chaillu, of gorilla renown, has read a paper before the British Association, stating the results of a second expedition, undertaken at his own cost, with a view to further exploring the interior of Africa, and of establishing the accuracy of former observations. The condition of the natives as portrayed by M. de Chaillu, is deplorable:

Though no slave trade had started for to decimate tribes, they were under the still more fearful slavery of superstition, causing the loss of incalculable lives. He, in common with other travelers in Africa, had done his best to discover any traces of higher civilization at any former period in the negro, but had failed. He was accordingly led to the conclusion that he was the same being now as in ages past. Their numbers were diminishing, but for this the white man was not responsible. The charge of exterminating the native races was one at all times leveled at the white man; but the difference was this—after the arrival of the white man, the diminution was remarked, whereas previously the white man was ignorant on the subject. The natives when questioned admitted that their decline of numbers had been going on for a long time, and he himself could testify to the accuracy of the statement, villages which he visited for the second time on his last journey have visibly decreased in size. The African race in time would disappear from Africa, as the Britons, the Aborigines of Australia, and the Polynesians had all disappeared from the countries which they once occupied.

Repudiation.

An old negro preacher in Alabama of the Methodist persuasion, had cherished the bitterest dislike for Mississippi ever since it repudiated its debts. On one bright Sabbath morning, when addressing a large ebony audience in Alabama, he showed, by the following exhortation, that, in spite of his devotional appearance, he was subject to the influence of worldly passions. Having under consideration that portion of Scripture promising that the Gospel shall be preached to all the nations of the earth, he said: "My beluved bruthrin, now is the accepted time! The day of judgment is near at hand when all the people of the earth done heard the Word of the Lord preached. The ministers ob de Gospil had dun dere work in Ashur and in Africa, and in all dem far-off countries; de Gospil hab bin preached in Texis and Californy; and so soon dey git dat railroad dat run from Mobile up in Massippi, dey gwine preach de Gospil up dere; den all de words of de Lord will be fulfilled, and Gabrial will sound his trumpit for de judgment day!"

Excitement in Baltimore—The Transcript Office Mobbed by Radicals—The Conservatives Cowed.

We learn from the Baltimore papers of yesterday that the excitement in that city on Tuesday was intense, but from all accounts it appears that the Radicals have things all their own way, and that the Conservatives are clearly cowed. About eleven o'clock Tuesday morning a gang of Radicals invaded the *Evening Transcript* office, upset the stands and cases and knocked things generally into pi. They then tore down the United States flag that was suspended across the streets from the *Transcript* office to the Conservative headquarters, and having taken from it the inscription, "Headquarters of the National Union Party of the State of Maryland," replaced it amid cheers. The Conservatives made no resistance and the police did not interfere.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Richmond Times.

BUTLER, THE RADICAL LEADER.—The *National Intelligencer* truly says:

The immense demonstration of General Butler's popularity, as manifested on his arrival at the Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention, with the cries of "Our next President," is calculated to alarm those gentlemen of the Radical persuasion who indulge in dreams of the White House.

It is useless to deny that General Butler is the coming man in the Radical ranks.—All the military men of the party are completely eclipsed by him, and their stars pale their ineffectual fires before the ascending luminary of the day.

Mr. George Barton, just arrived at Galveston from Cordova, Mexico, informs the *News* that General Price was sick when he left, and that both Price and Shelby would be glad to get back if they could return safely.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Texas have passed resolutions endorsing the declarations of principles and action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

The Belfast (Maine) *Journal* mentions, as an astonishing effect of a camp-meeting upon the conscience of a thief, that an umbrella stolen three years before, was, during the session of the camp-meeting, returned with evidences of sincere penitence, to its owner.

North Carolina Unionists.

The character of the support given to the constitutional amendment in the Southern States is curiously illustrated in North Carolina. We exposed, a day or two since, the record of the sundry gentlemen of the South who are very noisy advocates of negro suffrage, and in North Carolina Governor Holden is now undertaking to run General Dockery on the amendment basis, despite General Dockery's declination.—The latter, however, advocates the amendment, not *per se*, but as a means of getting back into the Union.

Holden undertakes to make out that Gen. Dockery is a better Union man than Governor Worth, though both gentlemen were State Senators in December, 1860, and the General voted for a proposition to put $300,000 at the service of the secession Government, and Governor Worth, with but two others, opposed it; and in May, 1861, on the final passage of the bill, calling the secession convention, General Dockery voted aye, and Governor Worth voted no. And, after the war was fairly inaugurated, and while both sustained their section, Governor Worth advocated peace, on the basis of the Union, while the General repudiated all idea of reconstruction. Yet, forsooth, now, because General Dockery is willing to put an indignity on his section, in the hope of winning a Congressional exemption, he is a better Union man than one whose fidelity was a proverb!

There is a small party in North Carolina who would accept the amendment as a means of restoration, but hardly a man that is intrinsically in favor of it. With the bulk of the people it is extremely unpopular, and some, who would not otherwise much oppose it, repudiate it, on the ground that it is an insult to ask them to ratify an amendment proposed by a Congress which excludes them from representation.

Nat. Intelligencer.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linen shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them we submit the following receipt for making gum Arabic starch: Take two oz. fine white gum Arabic powder; put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water—according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it set all night; in the morning pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness when nothing else can resore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.

SOUTHERN CROP PROSPECTS.—The accounts that reach us by the Southern mail are a little more favorable for the cotton crop in Louisiana and Alabama, but in Mississippi things appear to be getting no better. The Carroll (Miss.) Record, of 30th says:

We have no crops. Some few weeks ago we had a fair prospect, but the worms have eaten up the leaves, forms and bolls, and have now commenced on the stalks. In another week, if they continue as they have been doing, they will devour the crop root and branch, and it will be difficult for one to tell that such a thing as cotton was ever planted in the fields, which, three weeks ago, were blooming with the great staple.

WITHDRAWAL OF MAXIMILIAN.—The published rumors in relation to the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico are without the slightest foundation, as, from the latest semi official advices received in Washington, from both France and Mexico, there was no thought of any such intention.—The French Ambassador to Washington is well and regularly informed upon all that is transpiring in this Mexican business, and rumor says he pronounces all reports about the speedy downfall of the Mexican Empire as very erroneous. The Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, will be accompanied on her return by General Uraga.

DANGER OF A FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—A dispatch, dated New Orleans, October 9th, says:

A serious crevasse is imminent a few miles above the city of Jefferson Parish. Should the Mississippi rise two or three feet more, and the levee remain in its present broken condition, the city is threatened with a flood. A State Engineer has started for the scene of the threatened crevasse.

HONORS TO THE KENTUCKY DEAD.—The Kentuckians residing at Atlanta have formed an association and purchased a lot in that city, where they will collect and reinter the bodies of all Kentucky Confederate soldiers who died or were killed in Georgia. After the interment of the soldiers the cemetery will be closed to any further interments, and a monument erected to commemorate their names.

COUNTERFEIT ONE DOLLAR GREENBACKS.—A counterfeit one dollar bill of the ordinary greenback issue is in circulation, which is wonderfully calculated to deceive. It would be taken by almost any one not an "expert," particularly if a little soiled, or by evening light. The chief points of difference from the genuine ones are in the wrinkled and battered condition of Chief Justice Chase's handsome physiognomy, and the inferiority of the lathe work around the large figure ones. Beware of this perilous counterfeit.

Cleveland Herald.

How can it be true, if the North "rose as one man" in defence of the Government of the Union when it was assailed by armed rebellion, that fully one-half of the same North, if not more, is ready now, as the Radicals assert, to turn over the Government to the hands of the rebels?

An editor in New Jersey announces the death of a lady of his acquaintance and thus touchingly adds: "In her decease the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolation in one hand, and a cup of rhubarb in the other."

In Providence, Rhode Island, there are four persons worth over $1,000,000, sixteen worth over $500,000, one hundred and fifty-nine worth more than $100,000, and three hundred and twelve worth over $50,000.

Dion's victory over McDevitt, for the Billiard "Championship" in Canada, Ottowa, was expected.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, who is reported to be threatened with consumption, is traveling in the South of Europe for his health.

Mrs. Lander, widow of the Ball's Bluff General, appears in drama at Winter Garden next week.—She is considered the best actress now living, except Charlotte Cushman.

The celebrated horse tamer, Prof. J. S. Rarey, died very suddenly at No. 195 St. Clair street, Cleveland, on Thursday afternoon.

The Delaware *Gazette* gives the full vote of the elections in that State on Tuesday for inspectors. The conservative majority in the State is 1,686.

A notorious courtezan in Cincinnati, named Mrs. Thomas, died in that city recently, bequeathing her entire fortune of $60,000 to charitable institutions.

Many a sweet-fashioned mouth has been disfigured and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

It is wiser and better to hold the torch of truth to the mind than the torch of persecution to the body.

If you want a sinking fund, throw your money into the river, or invest it in continental lottery tickets.

Some hearts, like the evening primroses open most beautifully in the shadows of life.

We may owe it to our enemies to forgive; we owe it to ourselves not to forget.

WANTED—The receipt which is given when a gentleman "pays his respects."

Benefits please, likewise flowers, while they are fresh.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement to October 1—Reduction of Debt in September, $32,346,287.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on Oct. 1, 1866:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. Bonds	$198,091,350 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and '68	18,323,591 80
Six per cent. Bonds, 1881	283,738,750 00
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds	798,162,250 00
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000 00
Total	$1,310,065,941 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. Bonds	$8,922,000 00
Temporary Loan	22,500,000 00
Three Year Compound Interest Notes	155,512,140 00
Three Year 7-30 Notes	743,996,050 00
Total	$930,930,190 00
Matured Debt not presented for payment	23,302,372 14
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States Notes	$399,165,292 00
Fractional Currency	27,029,473 33
Gold Certificates of Deposit	11,057,640 00
Total	$437,252,205 33
Total Debt	$2,701,550,709 27
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$86,259,909 35
Currency	41,953,858 24
Total	$128,213,767 59
Amount of Debt, less Cash in Treasury	$2,573,336,941 68

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department of the 1st of October, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Lamartine, although the largest sized charity boy in Europe, gives very jolly dinners. The beverages are excellent old Monceaux wine from the poet's estate, a little Bordeaux, a little champagne, and with the desserts a glass of admirable perfumed Cyprus wine in which every Clarence that ever lived would delight to drown himself.—M. de Lamartine brought this wine from Cyprus as he homeward came from his travels in the East in 1832.

Every one doth not live like a Christian that looks like a Christain. It is sad to see that some Christians' tongues should be larger than their hands; that they should carry a lantern before others, and yet tread in the dark themselves. A Christian, when he makes a good profession, should be sure always to make his profession good.

Old Gent (disgusted) "Here, Waiter! "Here's a—here's a—a—caterpiller in this chop!" Waiter (flippantly)—"Yessir; about the time o'year for 'em jus now, Sir!"—*Punch.*

There is a plantation in Georgia that will yield a bale of cotton to the acre, which has always been considered worth $25,000, now offered for $6000 and nobody is willing to buy.

By general consent it has been determined in future to describe the Jamaica negro as "a man and a bother," instead of "a man and a brother."—[Stolen from the Boston *Post* by *Punch.*

The marriage of Levi Hamberger and Miss Sarah Rosenthal in the Jewish Synagogu at Lewisville, Ky., was performed with such a blaze of pomp and circumstance, that the *Journal* gives a column in describing the gorgeous scene.

Female book-keepers are very popular in large cities just now. They are careful correspondents, and don't spend "till" money, playing billiards, drinking or driving fast horses.

If a bigamist were sentenced to live with his two wives in the same house, the crime would soon become extinct.

It is said that doctors can mitigate the pains of sickness; certainly a good many of them make dying a very easy thing.

A man only gets into hot water by attempting to throw cold upon the darling schemes of his wife.

The ladies sometimes get up bonnets of diminished size, but never of diminished cost.

A competency may be defined as a little more than you have.

Vermont has 564 miles of railroad in operation, which cost $23,000,000.

The report of the death of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, at Nashville was incorrect.

General Pope proposes to teach Rocky Mountain Indians the science of agriculture.

Forty-five applications for divorce are before the Superior Court in Hartford, Conn.

A gentleman in Hudson, N. Y., was married last Tuesday, and cut his throat the same night.

William P. Blond, Esq., has been engaged by Charles Reade to prosecute the *Round Table.*

A bird is a much cheaper acticle than a bridegroom. The first is invariably given away, while the latter is frequently sold.

An eloquent speaker is like a river—great at the mouth.

All diseases speak to us eloquently and solemnly—except the dumb-ague.

An arch young lady should be an archer, for she can bend her beau as she pleases.

The *Colored Tennessean*, lately published in Nashville, is dead.

Frank Blair is making speeches to great audiences in Missouri.

Vandal tourists have slipped away half of Byron's tomb at Harrow.

Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, is in Washington city.

Grant and Beauregard exchanged salutations in Central Park.

Every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right instantly.

Miss Weatherell has a new book in preparation, called "The House of Israel."

The funeral of Admiral Gregory took place at New Haven, on Friday, with military honors.

San Francisco has 14,818 voters, of whom 8,517 are native Americans; and 6,301 foreign born.

John D. Dillon, M. P., and a Fenian of '48, has just died in Tipperary.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is engaged upon a serial called "The Guardian Angel."

"The room for improvement" is the largest chamber in the world.

A crowbar often opens but never shuts.

Beauregard is in Baltimore.

Removal.

MY CUSTOMERS and the Public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of an increase of business, I will, on Monday, 8th inst., remove my HARDWARE AND HARNESS Establishment to the spacious Store on South Water street, adjoining S. M. West's auction rooms, where I will open the largest assortment of HARDWARE AND SADDLERY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, and which will be sold at the lowest prices.

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 6 7—2tt—w4t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

Repudiation.

We had hoped that it would not become necessary for the press of the State to discuss or refer to the subject of Repudiation during this canvass. We have entirely refrained from discussing the subject in our columns, believing that its agitation, while doing no good at home, was calculated to do us much injury abroad. If North Carolina has a reputation for anything it is for strict integrity and honesty. Her bonds, previous to the war, always led the market among the State securities, and since the end of hostilities, the old confidence has been renewed, and though she has already failed to provide for the interest of her debt, the reason was appreciated and her bonds, under the circumstances, have commanded prices that are flattering to our State credit. While the insidious mutterings, here and there, that repudiation is the only remedy commensurate with the evil under which the people of the State now labor, and candidates on that issue are announced in a few counties, we believe the vote they will receive on Thursday, will be so insignificant as not to affect the credit of our State.

That repudiation should find advocates in the South, no one acquainted with the financial condition of the people can be surprised. The manner in which the bankruptcy and ruin of the Southern people was brought about, as much as the universal insolvency itself, has suggested this resort.—The causes which followed the surrender of the Confederate armies destroyed in an instant seven or eight hundred millions of currency and as much property, after the most destructive and exhausting war known to history; the system of labor, upon which all our prosperity and all immediate hope of recuperation were based was annihilated; our people, impoverished and disheartened, found themselves called upon to meet the onerous demands of the Federal tax-gatherer for four or five years of arrears of taxation, to provide for the payment of a fund created for their own overthrow and the destruction of their property.

These ills have been followed by an almost universal failure of the crops, and a political uncertainty and uneasiness, with threats of confiscation that has paralyzed the energies of the people and retarded the efforts of the agriculturalists upon whose successful labors our material prosperity depends. These are a few of the desperate causes which have made a remedy of such acknowledged illegality and doubtful honesty readily welcomed by some.

The direct conflict of repudiation with the clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts" is so palpable, and as every man who is elected to the Legislature or to any other office in this State, is compelled, as a required qualification before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, to take an oath to support the said Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the candidates for the General Assembly who advocate the doctrine of repudiation are to comply with the promises made their constituents and keep inviolate the plain and express obligations of their oaths.

The protection of debtors under the peculiar condition of affairs which has caused them to be unable to meet their obligations has been, in our Legislature and Convention, the subject of much careful legislation, and doubtless will, as it should be, the most important matter that will receive the attention of the ensuing General Assembly: but that repudiation will be seriously contemplated is as improbable as it is impossible to be accomplished. For, independent of the clause of the Federal Constitution to which we have already referred, the Supreme Court have decided this doctrine to be in violation of the Constitution of the State.

In Barnes *vs.* Barnes & Jones, 366, Pearson, C. J., in giving the opinion of the Court, after discussing the inability of the State to "impair the obligation of a contract," in referring to the principles of free government as affirmed in section 12 of 'the Declaration of Rights' that "no free man ought to be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land" says, "Manifestly, if a creditor is deprived of his right to have judgment and execution for his debt, he is thereby deprived of the right of his debt, which consists in his right to enforce payment. * * * The Legislature cannot deprive a citizen of his vested rights of property."

And, speaking of the power of the Legislature even to restrain the Courts from the collection of debts, not absolutely, but merely "until otherwise provided by law," he says: "If the Legislature has the power to impose this restraint on the Courts until otherwise provided by law, it has the power to do so without the permission to remove the restraint when we have better times, and it shall be easier for men to pay their debts. * * * A power to suspend or to abolish the administration of justice cannot exist in a free government. Without law and tribunals to administer it, there can be no government: it is anarchy, which is worse than despotism. * * Upon the whole, we are satisfied that without reference to the Constitution of the United States, our State Constitution gives ample protection to its citizens against all encroachments on the part of the Legislature, upon the rights of property. * * * No government can be free unless the Constitution provides for the protection of property, the due administration of the law and the independence of 'the supreme judicial department.'"

It is thus manifestly seen that no relief can be obtained through this doctrine of repudiation, and it is useless and foolish to attempt to deceive the people by holding out such false lights, and will only revert back upon its advocates. Nay, it is something more than useless and foolish; it is disreputable and dishonorable. While we sympathize with the people in their prostration and ruin, we feel pride in their honesty and integrity, and would not see relief, as great a boon as it is, purchased at the cost of reputation and honor.—Repudiation, were it practical, we would regard as the worst evil which could possibly befall a community. If we have any chance of recuperation and renewed prosperity, this doctrine, successfully carried out, would destroy it. Without mutual confidence, trade would languish, nothing would prosper, and untold misery would result, and after reputation was lost in the dishonorable attempt to save property, the disreputable savings would be freely given up to wipe out the damnable stain.

In speaking of the repudiation, the Petersburg *Index* forcibly and beautifully says:

> "Thank God! it is a new word in Virginia and North Carolina. It needs explanation. Let us see what it means. It means that no man shall pay his brother his just debt. It means that we shall not pay for the pork we have eaten, for the clothes we have worn, for the education we have given our children, for the farms we till, for the houses we inhabit, for the factories we are running, for our necessaries or our luxuries. It means that we shall lay the foundation of our fortunes in the stolen property of our neighbor; that our daughters shall wear clothes bought with stolen money; that our sons shall commence business on the proceeds of robbery. It means that the honest obligations due the widows and orphans of our immortal dead shall be paid, not by money, but by an act of Assembly. It means that the man who kept us from starvation during the long famine of war, shall have no claim upon us; that the poor who shared their scanty store, as well as the rich who gave of their abundance, shall never more have claim upon us. It means that helpless children, whose fathers trusted in us, shall be turned hungry from our doors. It means contempt at home and discredit abroad. It means dishonor in life and inextinguishable heritage of infamy to our children after death.—This is repudiation. This is the banquet to which the people of the South are invited by their own kindred. We are asked to violate law, to violate morality, to stifle gratitude, to silence conscience, to blur honor, to blast our fair name—all that survives to us of value—to wrong the dead, and defraud the living, that we may save our dismantled houses and our desolated lands. Better far that we should go down to paupers' graves, and that our sons should begin as our sires began, to build up from the lowest foundation stone, the edifice of honorable fortune.
>
> "Surely there is courage, and principle, and pride, and Christianity enough still left in Virginia to stifle this serpent in its very cradle."

The Election.

There is so little excitement in regard to the election on Thursday that we feel it to be our duty to call the attention of our people to its importance. When political excitement and personal interest are wanting, the vote is apt to be small. This is especially true in a business community like ours. Every requisite to call out a full vote is wanting in the present canvass.—Governor Worth has discharged his duties so acceptably to the people of North Carolina that almost by common consent he runs through without open or acknowledged opposition. A few discontented politicians, who would divide and distract our people by party feuds and dissensions, and who have sold themselves, dearly too, for the hope, and, may be, promise of a valuable consideration at the hands of the successful Radicals, made a feeble and ridiculous attempt at opposition by tickling the vanity of an ambitious old gentleman, hoping, doubtless, at the small sacrifice of political aspirations that have long since "fallen into the sere and yellow leaf," to advance their own, which have taken fresh hope from the utter prostration and helplessness of our people.

In the counties, generally, little or such insignificant opposition to regular candidates exist, that but small interest is manifested. Our people have been so discouraged in their earnest and honest attempts to discharge all their political duties, with hearts devoted to the welfare of the country, that they shrink from anything that has a political tendency. They forget, so useless are their votes in national matters, that it is all powerful in State affairs.—We are yet permitted to be governed by the laws of our State and Judges of our own selection still administer them. The time was when we believed and urged the success of party as compatible with the true interests of the country, but now, when all good men have thrown aside party and are devoting themselves assiduously to the great work of restoring the prosperity of the State, care should be taken to select men of tried experience, ripe judgment and approved patriotism to represent us. We had better far support candidates who will zealously and intelligently address themselves to the proper and legitimate legislation necessary to furnish relief to the people through a just appreciation of, and a conscientious sympathy for, their wants, than by a heedless chase after an ideal *Will-with-the-wisp* be led into greater difficulties in a senseless and improper attempt to rid ourselves of them.

The very unanimity of our people for the re-election of Governor Worth, and which is the principal cause of such entire want of excitement, furnishes the best reason why there should be a full vote given to him.—The general approbation with which his administration is regarded has been won by untiring industry, great judgment, conscientious devotion to the public welfare, and an incorruptible and inflexible discharge of most important and delicate duties. So quietly and unostentatiously has he discharged the functions of his office, that few can appreciate the difficulties under which he has labored, or the jealousy with which he has guarded the interests of the State. The entire absence of exciting and injurious conflicts with Federal authority, the respect we feel for, and the confidence we have in, our State Government, are the surest evidences of Gov. Worth's success, and are the proud rewards offered to a faithful public servant.

We owe it to ourselves and to him to give on Thursday that endorsement at the ballot-box we feel in our hearts. Let us go to the polls, then, and show by our votes that we appreciate the efforts he has made in our behalf, and reciprocate, to some extent, the good will he has displayed towards the people of North Carolina. Every individual in the State should feel under personal obligation to this faithful officer and give him that encouragement which is ever grateful to those who have labored faithfully in behalf of their fellow-citizens.

Many and important subjects of legislation will occupy the attention of the General Assembly, and we should have a care who are to represent our interests in that body. In spite of the unpropitious aspect of national politics, North Carolina has much earnest and important work before her, made more difficult and delicate on this very account. The people were never so much in need of just and judicious legislation, and the State requires the assistance of her best and most prudent men in this crisis. If we are led astray by side issues and attempt to rid ourselves of real troubles that weigh heavily upon us by embracing such chimerical remedies as is presented by the advocates of repudiation, we may add to our other misfortunes the loss of reputation and the merited contempt of mankind. We should, therefore, send such men to the Legislature, who, knowing the wants and sufferings of the people, will devote themselves to their relief with assiduity, intelligence and honesty.

Ex-President Davis.

There is nothing published concerning the distinguished ex-President of the Confederate States which our people do not take the greatest interest in, and so much has been written concerning him, and he has himself maintained such strict reserve, that his friends have, in some instances, been misled by statements altogether void of truth, so frequently and persistently have they been repeated by itinerant newspaper correspondents. Mr. Davis has never, in the whole course of his eventful public life, given such indubitable evidence of great intellect, indomitable will and Christian fortitude as he has since his incarceration, now extended to eighteen months, and seems yet to be lengthened for an indefinite period.

We have been disposed heretofore to doubt all and everything which purported to come from him, and many of the statements and reported conversations of Dr. Craven have never been regarded by us as entirely reliable; in fact, we believe that in several important points, they have been denied by Mr. Davis.

The uncomplaining and dignified manner in which the distinguished prisoner has borne the illegal and cruel punishment the Government has visited upon him, has won the admiration and sympathy of mankind, and the United States has suffered more in the estimation of the civilized world by the outrageous conduct towards him than any other fact connected with its history. We are glad to see that the President is no longer willing to wink at this matter, but is officially calling it to the attention of the law-officers of the Government. Between the political aspirations of the Chief Justice and the ignorant malice of Justice Underwood, the disgraceful subterfuges resorted to in order to delay the trial of ex-President Davis has become a blot upon the judicial ermine, and a scandal to the whole country. We hope President Johnson's efforts will force the judiciary to act in this matter, and end a protracted imprisonment as cruel as it is illegal.

We are glad to be able to publish something that may be regarded as authentic in reference to one whose condition is the subject of much anxious thought to our people, and whose fate is the burden of many heartfelt prayers. Below we give, from the New York *Watchman*, an account of the recent interview between ex-President Davis and Bishop Green, of Mississippi. As the statements are given upon the authority of this venerable prelate, we may rely on their correctness. They will be found interesting and differing in many essentials from the commonly received accounts of several incidents in connection with the distinguished ex-President:

BISHOP GREEN AND MR. DAVIS.

The Right Rev. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, recently spent a day with his friend Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe. As erroneous statements of what passed at that interview have been given in some papers, we are permitted by the bishop to state that, while at Fortress Monroe, he was introduced to a gentleman by Mr. Davis, and informed that he was a man of great learning, and worthy of the confidence of all who knew him. If that gentleman entertained any design of going to Washington to intercede for the release of Mr. Davis, the bishop does not recollect that anything of the kind was ever hinted at during the few moments in which they were together. Much less did the bishop think of going himself on such an errand; for although willing to make any sacrifice for the good of one whom he so highly esteems as Mr. Davis, he had not the vanity to suppose that any request, however feelingly urged by him, would be of the least avail where the prayers of thousands had been set aside. He would also have been deterred from such a step by his own strong conviction that President Johnson is of himself, and without further solicitation, disposed to deal in all fairness and magnanimity toward his noble prisoner. Bishop Green was pleased to learn that no unpleasant personal relations existed between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Davis at the commencement of the war. An occasional sparring had taken place between them in the Senate, but not of a nature to interrupt their intercourse.

Mr. Davis is not disposed to say much about his health. He is very feeble, his appetite much impaired, and his frame greatly emaciated. Mrs. Davis seems convinced that he cannot live three months longer if he remains in his present confinement. He attributes his comparative health, if not life itself, to the presence of his wife and his little Varina, a prattler of two years old. Bishop Green is also pleased to unite his acknowledgments with those of his imprisoned friend to General H. S. Burton, now in command at Fortress Monroe, for his kind and gentlemanly treatment of his prisoner. Whilst faithfully carrying out the duties of his office, he seeks to abate every annoyance which would increase the discomfort of Mr. Davis, without adding anything to the safe keeping of his person. Mr. Davis is especially indebted to him for the removal of the light which has so long disturbed his rest, and for spreading a thick matting on three sides of his prison-chamber, to deaden the night-long tramp of his guards. It is enough to excite a smile to see all this caution against the prisoner's escape, when every one knows that if the gates of that magnificent fortress were left wide open, and every soldier put to sleep, he would make no effort to leave the place on any terms but such as would be in keeping with his past reputation.

At sunrise his prison-door is thrown open, and he rejoins his wife in the comfortable quarters within the fortress which she is permitted to occupy. During the day he is allowed the range of the fortress for exercise, and returns to his prison at sundown. Several hours a day are spent in reading, of which his Bible always forms a part. He is permitted to receive and read the newspapers without restriction.

It was a pleasure to the bishop to take by the hand again one whom he is proud to call his friend, but it was particularly gratifying to see the truly Christian spirit in which Mr. Davis looks upon both the past and the present. His belief in a Divine Providence remains unshaken by the events of the last few years, and he cheerfully trusts to the same protection and guidance the future of his country. So far as human instrumentality can contribute to the happiness of that future, he thinks it must come from an honest and zealous maintenance of the Constitution.—Mr. Davis expressed much gratification at the visit of any minister, and particularly of "his bishop," from whom he requested some religious service before they parted.

As many and very false representations have gone forth on the subject of his capture, it will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Davis to learn, in this way, that *no attempt whatever* was made by him to escape at the time he was taken, and that the only outer garment that covered him was his *dressing-gown*, which he threw around him as he sprang from his bed to meet his captors at the door of his tent. The whole amount of gold, too, which he had with him at the time was *seven dollars and fifty cents*, a part of the proceeds of the sale of Mrs. Davis's wardrobe and jewelry.

We deem it due to Bishop Green to add, that the above statement is given with no little reluctance, as it may look like an exposure of what came to his knowledge in a social and unreserved interview with Mr. Davis. He would never, of his own accord, have placed this statement before the eyes of a greedy public. But seeing that certain newspaper correspondents have undertaken to say for him things which he has never said, he desires the above to go forth as a matter of self-defense, and wishes all other statements on this subject which are imputed to him, to be considered unworthy of credit.

A woman's soft sighs may fan a man's life out,

Tournament at Fayetteville.

Our neighbor of the *Dispatch* has been enjoying himself among the young people of Fayetteville, and by giving an account thereof, making his less unfortunate friends envious of his enjoyments and pleasures.—We learn from the editorial correspondence of the *Dispatch*, that the Tournament at Fayetteville, which occurred on the 11th inst., was most successful and brillant. His Honor, A. McLean, Mayor of Fayetteville, acted as Chief Marshal on the occasion, assisted by Cols. H. McKethan and J. A. Pemberton, and Captains John H. Robinson and George H. Haigh. Major Jas. C. McRae delivered the charge to the Knights, which is spoken of in the highest terms.

Mr. John A. Williams, Knight of the Rosy Cross, was the successful Knight.—Messrs. Thos. C. Lutterloh, Knight of Myrtle Hill; Pembroke Woodward, Knight of the Greene Plume, and Wm. F. Campbell, Knight of Southern Chivalry, were the next most successful in the order in which they are named.

At night the Coronation Ball took place, which is described as being most magnificent. Miss Kate Shepherd was crowned Queen of Love and Beauty. Misses Julia Glover, Maggie Mathews and Maggie Shepherd were selected respectively as the Maids of Honor. Mr. Jas. C. Dobbin, in behalf of the successful Knight, presented the Crown, and his effort is spoken of as surpassing the many successful addresses of this eloquent gentleman. The festivities of the occasion ended with the ball.

Edgecombe and Wilson Counties.

We announce elsewhere, ex-Governor H. T. Clark, as a candidate for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Edgecombe and Wilson, and Dr. Joseph H. Baker, of Edgecombe, and James S. Woodward, of Wilson, as candidates for the House of Commons. A long personal acquaintance with these gentlemen enables us to congratulate the people of those counties upon being able to secure the consent of these gentlemen to become candidates.—Should the people elect this ticket, we are confident the interest of the counties will be well taken care of in the important legislation which will claim the attention of the next Legislature.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—We assure our patrons that we pay cash for *all* labor and materials, and it becomes necessary for us to demand cash of them. Our charges are based on the cash system, and we are compelled to require prompt payment in order to carry on successfully our business, which requires a very heavy cash outlay.

All bills on our books are now being made out and will soon be presented, and it is most desirable that they be paid on presentation. We are contemplating improvements in our office that will require a large outlay of money, and it becomes absolutely necessary that our outstanding accounts be paid. By this means we will be enabled to do justice to our patrons and friends, and ourselves.

Hereafter accounts will be presented to our regular patrons at certain stated times, and their prompt settlement will be expected.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The first regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, was held in the City Hall on Friday evening last. The attention of the meeting was first directed to the election of officers, with the following result:

President,
COL. W. L. DEROSSET.
First Vice President,
A. E. HALL.
Second Vice President,
J. B. RUSSELL.
Secretary and Treasurer,
J. D. CUMMING.

Standing Committees on *Arbitration, Appeals and Transportation* were appointed.

A Committee to secure a Hall for the use of the Board was also appointed, and appropriations made for the accomplishment of their object.

After some other proceedings, which are of an unimportant character, the meeting adjourned to assemble again on Monday evening next, the 15th inst.

MRS. RANSOM'S SEMINARY.—We had the pleasure of visiting this Institute yesterday and were much pleased therewith. Everything is newly finished and complete. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, and the young lady boarders will possess all the comforts of home. The arrangements for study of text books and practice of music are such that the one will not interrupt the other, while the corps of teachers in the various departments are such as to give good promise for efficiency in all.

We are glad to learn that the prospects of the Seminary are flattering, as we have no doubt the accomplished Principal is determined to establish in our city a first class institution. There are accommodations for twenty boarders, and we trust, ere the session is much further advanced, that there will be no spare rooms. The education of our young people having been so long neglected, on account of the war, parents will not be dilatory in searching out and patronizing schools conducted on a liberal scale.

ANOTHER CASE OF RICE STEALING.—We are informed by Constable Sellars, that information reached him on Sunday last, that some negroes on their way to this city in a flat boat, stopped at the Rice plantation which is being cultivated by Messrs. Mallett & Wickersham, and *appropriated* (?) some two or three "hacks" of Rice. They were detected and arrested by some of the negroes employed on the plantation, and held until Constable Sellars arrived with a guard of United States soldiers obtained for him by Major Wickersham, when they were carried to Wilmington, and lodged in jail to await the action of the civil authorities.

Important to Maimed Soldiers of New Hanover.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price:—

GENTS:—You will confer a favor by publishing the following letter received from the Superintendent of the "Artificial Limb Department."

It will be necessary for the applicants to call at the Court House, in order that the County Court Clerk, or myself may furnish them with the necessary certificates for procuring the limbs, transportation, &c., &c.

Very respectfully
Your ob't serv't,
SAM'L R. BUNTING, Sheriff.
per R. S. RADCLIFF, D. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARTIFICIAL LIMB DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Oct. 15, 1866.

SHERIFF NEW HANOVER CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SIR:—Please send the maimed of your County here the 22d of this month, to be provided with limbs. Those of them who have lost *legs* will be provided free of charge; those who have lost arms at $50 each. Tell them to bring blankets that they may occupy with comfort the house here fitted up for them.

It is of importance that the men be here at the appointed time.

Most respectfully,
S. G. RYAN, SUP'T.

"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted, "Why will you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?"

"Mother and infant," receptions are now in vague in New York. Young wives invite their acquaintances to see their young babies. The toilettes of mother, child and visitors are in the height of fashion.

Like cures like. Sulphur comes from Vesuvius; therefore it is good for eruptions.

Southern Teachers for the South.

There is no fact relating to the present condition of the South, and having the most important bearing upon our future, more striking or gratifying than the general interest manifested on the subject of popular reduction. At no time heretofore have there been so many announcements of schools, academies, and colleges through the press of the South as at the present moment. There may not be, in fact, a greater number of these institutions, but the advertisements of them are more numerous. The almost universal interruption suffered by these interests the last few years has awakened a general and eager anxiety for their restoration which is positive and imperious. The same spirit is shared by the freedmen at all our centres of population to a certain degree, and will gradually diffuse itself among the negroes to the remotest districts. If the desire for knowledge is not innate with him, it will be impressed upon them by artificial forces.

To improve and mould and render beneficial this spirit, to direct its results, and to make them effectual for good to the individual and our city, requires Southern teachers for the South. This is one of the primary and essential reforms in the future educational system. The South has never undertaken to *make* its own teachers, as a general thing; but has sent to the North for them, where they were made, like shoes, boots, hats, &c., by the wholesale. They are made *for the purpose* there, and are well made. They cannot be decried or underrated while so many of them have performed so admirably for us. It is nonsense to speak contemptuously of "Northern schoolmasters and New England schoolmarms." while we are bound to confess their excellence *as instructors.* Few schools of the South have made reputation without some of them being employed. They often come to us with false or insufficient notions of our people and institutions; but despite these objections, and because of their proficiency as teachers, we have employed them, and are continuing to do so.

We pay them our money, and when they behave themselves they give us value received. The only reason why we have heretofore done so is found in the fact that we have not furnished our own teachers from among our own people. Those who have enjoyed the advantages of liberal mental culture have refused to enter the schoolroom as teachers, preferring other pursuits. Besides, there is a difference between being a *scholar*, an educated person, and being fitted for the *vocation of teaching.* The North has made *teaching* a specialty in the *business* of life. The South has neglected it. In rare instances you find a gentleman who has devoted himself to it from youth to old age; but these are exceptions to the rule.

The changes recently wrought in our social and domestic institutions, we trust, will bring changes in this matter. The indications are that way at least, and they ought to be encouraged. General Lee left the camp for the teacher's desk, as Jackson had laid down the ferule to take up the sword. General Custis Lee has just been chosen to a professorship in the University of Georgia, which we hope he will accept, while hundreds of Confederate officers and soldiers of less general fame are tending the fountains of learning at the country and village school-houses in many places in the South. A noble, battle-scarred Mississippi soldier is teaching a colored school in that State in the midst of threats to tear down the house and expel him from the country—while a young lady, raised in all the affluence of Southern luxury and wealth, in the same State, with less opposition, teaches a primary school of her father's late slaves. The widow and daughter of one of the greatest of American soldiers, Albert Sidney Johnston, are teaching in her home on the Pacific, while the widow and daughter of the illustrious Christian hero General Polk is similarly engaged in our own State.—Mrs. General Ransom, of North Carolina, announces the opening of a female institute in Wilmington. These are shining examples, and should inspire imitation throughout the Southern States. Let the business of teaching be pursued as a vocation, and let the teachers prepare themselves for it as such; and very soon there will be no occasion to bring teachers from other States, or to hold up to the public the importance of having Southern teachers for the South.

Nashville Union and American.

Murder will Out—A Scene at the Close of the War.

The Savannah *Republican* gives the developments of a crime which is amongst one of the most atrocious that occurred immediately at the close of the war. The narration commences previous to the passage of Sherman's army through South Carolina:

Upon the approach of the Federal army, Mr. Jefferson Alford, with his family, including one son, John Alford, sixteen years old, left his plantation in Beaufort District, near Grahamville, and sought refuge in Barnwell District, near Buford's bridge.—Of course the place thus left in the exclusive possession of negroes, was completely destroyed, and Mr. Alford, in his new location, shared the fate of all those who happened to live upon the line of Sherman's march.

After the capitulation of the Confederate armies, about the month of May, 1865, he sent his young son to his plantation, with the assistance of a faithful servant, to try and make a corn crop. With perseverance, the youth planted a crop and was doing well. One night during the month of June, 1865, while he was asleep, a party of negroes approached the premises, seized and bound him and the servant, and carried them off. The murderers permitted the negro to escape, but hurried the boy away; and although the certainty of his death is known to his parents, they have never been able to discover where, how, or by whom the bloody deed was committed.

Two days ago, however, an arrest was made by the authorities which unravelled the mystery connected with the fate of the boy, which was briefly this:

After being taken from his father's place he was carried across the Savannah river, where the fiends, gloating over their victim, proceeded to their bloody work of murder. He was marched back and forth before the squad, some twenty-five in number, armed to the teeth, and notwithstanding his appeals for mercy, the whole party in detail commenced firing at him, and he ran towards the river crying, "Father, mother, save me! save me!" but the inhuman wretches soon overtook him and finished the deed so hellishly begun. His body was left unburied, and his bones now lie where the last act in this bloody drama was committed.

The result of the investigation is such as will secure some of the principals in this horrid murder—the chief actor now safely lodged in jail.

THE STOCK OF COTTON AT THE CLOSE OF DECEMBER, 1867.—Marshall's Circular, issued in this city, produces statistics, showing that, of the crop of cotton of 1865, there will remain on hand, on the 31st of December, 1867, only 168,000 bales for the use of Liverpool, Havre and the United States.

Messrs. Gibbes & Co., of Charleston, S. C., estimates the total production of the U. States and foreign countries for 1866–'67 at 4,150,000 bales. Add to this the supply now on hand, and the total for the use of the world would be 5,327,500 bales. From this they deduct 4,732,000 as the probable consumption of the U. States and Europe, leaving a balance in stock (all descriptions) at the end of 1867, 595,000 bales.

Exchange Paper.

Letter from General Jubal A. Early.

[From the Winchester Times.]

The following letter from General Early to a lady of Winchester will be read with deep interest by the people of the Lower Valley, and more especially by the ladies, whose self-sacrificing devotion during our late struggle, and noble efforts to rescue from oblivion the remains of our fallen heroes, have called forth his warmest thanks and admiration. The letter does honor alike to the General's head and heart.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 27, 1866.

DEAR MADAM:—A letter from a gallant and esteemed young friend who fought in all the battles around Winchester, informs me that some time in the ensuing month there will be a dedication of the Cemetery which has been set apart under the auspices of the ladies of that town and its vicinity for the Confederate dead who fell in the lower Shenandoah Valley. In the distant City of Mexico, I read the account of the steps inaugurated by the ladies of Winchester for collecting the remains and marking the graves of the brave men who lost their lives in the defence of their country in and around the latter place, and it is impossible for me to give expression to the emotions of gratitude and admiration excited in my bosom on reading that account. I knew that many of those whose remains were to be thus cared for, fell fighting under my command—among them being a number of valued personal friends—and this sad and touching tribute to their memories affected me very deeply. Since then I have anxiously desired an opportunity to convey to the noble women of Winchester and the lower Valley of the Shenandoah, the expressions of my heartfelt thanks, not only for their care for the remains of the dead, but for their devoted kindness and attention to the sick and wounded of my command, and I now beg to do so through you. I fully appreciate the self-sacrificing virtues displayed by all my countrywomen during the war, but there are peculiar reasons why I should entertain sentiments of the warmest admiration for and gratitude to the ladies of Winchester. It was the fortune of the troops under my command to relieve that place from the presence of the enemy three times during the war, and I had abundant opportunities of ascertaining, as well the heroic fortitude with which the ladies endured all the horrors of its occupation by our most cruel and vindictive foes, as the unwavering fidelity to our cause which they maintained under circumstances of unusual temptation to succumb. I was also fully apprised of the care taken by them to honor our dead and provide for our wounded, not only when we were successful, but also when reverses compelled us to leave them in the hands of the enemy.

When many of my countrymen, in ignorance of the great disadvantages under which I labored at the time of my reverses, judged me harshly, it was from a lady of Winchester that I received a message, sent through the lines of the enemy, that, whatever others might do, the ladies of that place, who knew the tremendous odds with which I had to contend, attached no blame to me. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that I feel so deeply towards them. God knows how well I love my native State and all her unfortunate sisters of the South, and how cheerfully my life was risked and would now be yielded in their defense; but, to all of us, there are some spots peculiarly sacred. With me, the first among these is the place where I was born and where now repose the remains of my mother; the next is Winchester, the plains around which were watered by the blood of so many of my brave comrades, and where now so many true women weep over the graves of the fallen. It is sad, sad indeed to be an exile from my country, and still sadder to mourn the loss of the most just and sacred cause for which man ever fought; but there is some comfort in knowing that the struggle which developed so much heroism on the part of our soldiers and so many virtues in our women has not been all in vain; and wherever I may wander I will bear with me the proud consolation derived from the knowledge that my countrywomen, who were so faithful and devoted during all the trials and vicissitudes of our dreadful contest for independence, now that it has gone against us, remain true to the memories of the dead. Power and money may procure costly monuments and testimonials to commemorate the names of those who fought for the successful party, but all the power and wealth of the world cannot command so rich a tribute as that paid to the memories of the heroic dead of the Confederate armies by the tears of the women of the South.

I beg that you will communicate this expression of my feelings to the ladies of Winchester and the lower Valley, and may the choicest blessings of Heaven rest on you and them.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JUBAL A. EARLY.

The Russian Tea Trade.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Russia:

The overland tea trade which centres in Nijini is still very great. At one side of the senarate city, which is formed by the fair, scattered over a great space, which looks more like a suburban cattle yard emptied of its beasts, than anything else, you may see great rows of packages in raw cowhides with the hair inside, sheltered from the weather and sky only by a few layers of matting. In the mud or dust between these rows, stumbling over blocks and boards and waste material, the merchants of the East and West meet each other and transact business in tea, amounting to several million dollars worth in a month. If you want to see a package of any sample the merchant runs an iron augur through the skin, of which the hair inside immediately closes the aperture, again fetching out a specimen from every side to convince you there is no chaff there.

Brick tea is dreadfully coarse stuff, pressed into brick form, which is bought by the Kirghis and Kalmucks of the steppes.

Yellow tea is yellow in the leaf, and yellow as drank, with a characteristic smell which is precisely like hay.

These are the two kinds which do not find their way into the European and American markets.—The latter is delicious. A case of it, worth five or six hundred dollars, was presented to Mr. Fox.

Tea is drank at morning, noon and night in Russia, and the Americans are all in love with it. It seems to me better than that which is commonly drank in the States.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY—A PAYMASTER'S TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK BY ROBBERS AND PLUNDERED.—LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11. Two men, supposed to have been engaged in the recent robbery of the Adams Express, were arrested this morning near Seymour. Their names are not given, but they are known as residents of the county. As the paymaster's train of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was proceeding southward to-day, the train was thrown off the track by a rail which had been loosened and pulled from its place by men as the train approached the vicinity of Bowling Green. Mr. Church, the trainmaster, was seriously injured by the overturning of the car. The robbers obtained $11,000. The company offer $2,000, and one-fourth of the money recovered for the apprehension of the thieves.

A certain man, whom the *Picayune* calls fool or knave, has been playing ghost about an unfrequented part of New Orleans. He walks about dressed in white and smeared over with phosphorus. He has succeeded in scaring several ladies and children.

A cute counterfeiter in England broke a shop window, presented a bogus £5 note in payment, and got his change.

The Hon. James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, is in Baltimore, attending to some private business.

A Gettysburg Radical shot a clergyman at a political meeting there.

The proprietors of the Richmond *Whig* advertise that paper for sale.

A Woman Announces Herself a Candidate for Congress.

We live in a fast age. In many instances rowdyism controls our elections, and small ward politicians use such an element to their own personal aggrandizement, against old and quiet citizens. Another influence, it appears, is about to be brought to bear on the politics of the country. One of the "strong-minded women," so called, publishes the following card in the New York papers:

***To the Electors of the Eighth Congressional District:*—Although, by the constitution of the State of New York, woman is denied the elective franchise, yet she is eligible to office; therefore I present myself to you as a candidate for Representative to Congress. Belonging to a disfranchised class, I have no political antecedents to recommend me to your support, but my creed is *free speech, free press, free men* and *free trade*—the cardinal points of democracy. Viewing all things from the standpoint of principle rather than expediency, there is a fixed uniform law, as yet unrecognized by either of the leading parties, governing alike the social and political life of men and nations. The Republican party has occasionally a clear vision of personal rights, while in its protective policy it seems wholly blind to the rights of property and interests of commerce; while it recognizes the duty of benevolence between man and man, it teaches the narrowest selfishness in trade between nations.**

The democrats, on the contrary, while holding sound and liberal principles in trade and commerce, have ever in their political affiliations maintained the idea of class and caste among men; an idea wholly at variance with the genius of our free institutions, and fatal to a high civilization. One party fails at one point, and one at another. In asking your suffrages—believing alike in free men and free trade—I could not represent either party as now constituted.

Nevertheless, as an independent candidate, I desire an election at this time as a rebuke to the dominant party for its retrogressive legislation, in so amending the constitution as to make invidious distinctions on the ground of sex.

That instrument recognizes as persons all citizens who obey the laws and support the State, and if the constitutions of the several States were brought into harmony with the broad principles of the federal constitution, the women of the nation would no longer be taxed without representation, or governed without their consent. One word should not be added to that great charter of rights to the insult or injury of the humblest of our citizens. I would gladly have a voice and vote in the fortieth Congress to demand *universal suffrage*, that thus a republican form of government might be secured to every State in the Union.

If the party now in ascendancy makes its demand for "negro suffrage" in good faith, on the ground of natural right, and because the highest good of the State demands that the republican idea be vindicated, on no principle of justice or safety can the women of the nation be ignored.

In view of the fact that the freedmen of the South and the millions of foreigners now crowding our western shores, most of whom represent neither prosperity, education or civilization, are all, in the progress of events, to be enfranchised, the best interests of the nation demand that we outweigh this incoming pauperism, ignorance and degradation, with the wealth, education and refinement of the women of the republic. On the high ground of safety to the nation and justice to its citizens, I ask your support in the coming election.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COTTON TAX.—The following letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland, and perhaps the most eminent constitutional lawyer in the land, possesses more than ordinary interest at the present juncture. It is in reply to a letter of Hon. Charles I. Scott, of Wilcox county, Alabama, containing these interrogatories:

In your opinion, is the Act of Congress imposing a three cent tax on cotton constitutional? And would the Supreme Court of the United States so decide in the event the question was carried before it for adjudication?

REPLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 3d is received here The question you have put to me I have heretofore considered. My opinion is that the tax of three cents, imposed by the Act of Congress you refer to, is unconstitutional, and I believe the Court will so decide.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

We learn from the Wilcox (Camden) *Times*, that cotton planters of that county are concerting measures to have the question tested in the Supreme Court.

The Philadelphia Canard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The proprietor of the *Public Ledger* has caused vigorous investigation to be made into the origin of the despatch which appeared in its columns of Thursday last, relative to the questions alleged to have been submitted by the President to the Attorney-General. All the facts connected with the despatch, the original papers, the names of the Washington informants of the *Ledger's* correspondent, and the grounds upon which the despatch was based, have been forwarded to Washington for submission to President Johnson.

Official Denial from the President.

To Hon. Robert Johnson, Private Secretary to the President, Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Is the statement true of the President's desiring the Attorney-General's opinion as to the constitutionality of not recognizing the present Congress?

WILLIAM W. HARDING,
Publisher of the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

[COPY.]

Telegram from the President.

To William W. Harding, Publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 11, 1866.—Your despatch of this morning has been received. There is no truth whatever in the statement referred to.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Private Secretary to the President.

Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

It has been decided by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency that mutilated notes must be redeemed by the redemption agencies of the national banks at the commercial centres so long as no reasonable doubt exists as the identity of the note presented. When the notes are so badly mutilated as to make the value or identity difficult to determine the case should be referred to the bank by which they are issued.

Baltimore Surgeons Visiting Mr. Davis.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 11.—Dr. Robinson and Prof. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, who arrived here this morning, obtained permission from General Burton, commandant of the fort, to have an interview with Jeff. Davis. They entered the fort at an early hour, and remained inside all day. The object of their visit was not ascertained.

"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer, who had conducted a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer, gruffly, "go to my clerk—he takes the fees."

We learn that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road is again open to Washington City.

STATE NEWS.

The Presbyterian Denomination.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina is in session in this place. It convened on Wednesday night, and was organized by the election of Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., of Hendersonville, as Moderator.

Rev. A. G. Hughes, of Haw Fields, preached the opening sermon, from the text "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

There are about one hundred delegates in attendance.

In 1836, a division of the Presbyterian Church in the United States occurred, growing out of the doctrine of the Atonement. The two branches took the name of Old School and New School. The North Carolina Presbyterians adhered almost unanimously to the Old School.

The war gave rise to another division of both branches, into sub-divisions: Old School, North, and New School, North, and Old School, North, and Old School South. Since this, the Old School, South, and the New School, South, have united.

In North Carolina the strength of the Presbyterian Church is about: Ministers 112, Churches 191, Communicants about 17,000.

The denomination has a number of periodicals in different States, and a book publishing house in Richmond.

A history of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina is being prepared by Rev. Mr. Doll, of Yanceyville, which, in some points, will be interesting outside of the denomination proper.

Charlotte Cor. Raleigh Sentinel.

Charlotte.—Charlottee has a population of about ——, and is the centre of a good section of country. It is cheering to a North Carolinian to fall upon such a busy town as this. It relieves the sadness of our depressed old State. All is life and motion in Charlotte.

The church edifices of Charlotte would be an ornament to a town of ten times the size. They are built with an eye to convenience and comfort, as well as appearance.—*Corr. Ral. Sentinel.*

Rock Island Manufacturing Company. There is, in this city, a Woolen Factory of dimensions and a character that are unknown to many of our people, and only serves as another illustration of a fact, alluded to in a former letter to you, and that is, that we know far too little of ourselves here in North Carolina.

The Rock Island Manufacturing Company has long been known, as a company that made woolen goods in a general way. The machinery of this factory is busily at work in Charlotte.

It runs 2,500 spindles, turns out 2,500 yards of cloth per week, consumes 3,000 lbs. of wool per week, or from 120,000 to 160,000 per annum; it has six sets of cards and seven spinning cranes. The machinery is driven by a sixty horse power engine.

This factory uses the "Harrison Boiler," of one hundred horse power. The peculiarity of the "Harrison Boiler" consist in the fact that the water is made to pass through a series of globes, holding about one gallon each, and thus presenting to the fire largest amount of surface. Consequently, steam can be raised in as little time as would be taken up in boiling an ordinary tea kettle. This boiler has 1,064 such globes. Gen. Young is agent for this boiler.

About 80 hands are employed in the Rock Island factory.

But the best item of the whole thing is the fact that this company is turning out the *best article of cloths and cassimeres*, equal to the best that is brought here from the North. In proof of this I send you a sample of what they are making *now*, beaver cloth for overcoats and cassimeres for pants, etc.

There ought not to be coat or pants worn in North Carolina made of imported cloth.

The company consists of General. J. A. Young, John Wilkes, M. L. Wriston and Jas. Earnshaw, who say they are determined that no cloth shall be made in America superior to theirs.

Charlotte Corr. Ral. Sentinel.

The Wheat Crop.—We hope that our planters throughout the entire wheat region are making the most extensive arrangements possible to seed a large crop of wheat. The wheat lands of North Carolina yield more in that cereal, in proportion to the cost of cultivation, than any thing else. Less labor is required than with any other product, and it matures at a period when it is much needed to relieve the scarcity of bread.

We believe it is now generally conceded, that North Carolina wheat, raised upon our lands best adapted to it, is not inferior to any in the world. It always commands the best prices in the New York markets. Let our planters, therefore, seed largely, putting the crop in thoroughly and adding to the soil such and amount of fertilizers as they can possibly command.

Raleigh Sentinel.

Agricultural Fairs.—Steps are now being taken in various counties in North Carolina to organize agricultural fairs. In Wake county a fair has been organized and a movement is being made for the reorganization of the State Agricultural Fair. North Carolina was second to few States of the South in her agricultural exhibitions—she might easily become the first, considering the wide range of her valuable productions.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday, on the arrival of cars from Newbern, a negro boy aged about 17 years, who was on them while the cars were being turned around, accidentally fell under them, the whole train passing over his leg, shattering it in such a manner that death ensued in a few hours. Dr. Davis was called to see the sufferer but could do nothing for him.

This should be a serious warning to the numerous boys, both white and black, who daily make it a practice to congregate about the railroad shed and amuse themselves by jumping on and off the cars while in motion, thereby endangering their lives. Parents should *compel* their children to keep from about such dangerous places.

Goldsboro' News.

Coming East.—Some of the best citizens of Wake county are making arrangements to locate in the county of Lenoir, to carry on farms. This change is made in consequence of the land being more productive than the lands in Wake.—*Golds. News.*

Robbery.—A vender of "grub," of various quantity and quality—from a ginger cake to a slice of pork—was knocked down near the Presbyterian Church on Friday night, and robbed of all his provender, the thief not leaving said vender enough to grease his pans for the next baking. That f. b. must have felt *greasy*.

Goldsboro' News.

County Court.—Last week the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held for Mecklenburg county. Nearly the whole time was occupied in trying cases in which negroes were concerned. Many of these unfortunate people, instead of being at work making something to eat and wear, were loitering round the Court House during the whole week, either as witnesses or parties to cases before the Court. It is sad to think of the way they are squandering their time and the ruin they are bringing on themselves. Some plan ought to be adopted by the Legislature for disposing of such cases without going before a Jury and occupying the time of our regular Court terms.—*Charlotte Democrat, 16th inst.*

Marine Hospital to be Sold.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Marine Hospital at Ocracoke to be sold, in conformity to a late law. Those at Norfolk, Va.; St. Marks, Fla.; Napoleon, Ark.; Galena, Ill.; and Burlington, Iowa, are to be sold also.

Another Fire.—On Sunday night about 12 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their quiet slumbers by the alarm of fire. It was soon ascertained that the fire was near the A. & N. C. Railroad depot, in a building occupied by Mr. P. Mallory as a bar room. The Newbern Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was very early on the spot, and by their energy and skill succeeded in keeping the fire within a very small limit. Two buildings occupied by Mr. M. and a dwelling with the out houses, belonging to Miss Dickerson, and occupied by Mrs. Cole as a boarding house, were all the buildings destroyed, although other buildings were in very close proximity thereto. We have not been able to ascertain, definitely, the loss of Mr. Mallory, but from what we learn, it will not exceed twenty-three hundred dollars. He had an insurance of fifteen hundred dollars. The dwelling of Miss Dickerson was worth about fifteen hundred dollars, and was insured for one thousand dollars. It is generally supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*Newbern Times, 16th inst.*

Fire in Kinston.—A fire occurred in Kinston Sunday night, in a house lately occupied by Mr. D. S. Ryan, and the property of Sheriff Fields. The house was unoccupied at the time, and the fire must therefore have been the work of an incendiary. No other property destroyed.

Newbern Commercial.

Martin County Court.—The October Term of this tribunal was held this week. We noticed but very few legal gentleman in attendance. A large amount of business was dispatched in a very short time, which certainly speaks well for the industry of the court and its officers.—*Expositor.*

Poor House.—The Poor House, (we mean the one belonging to the public,) is about to become, in this county, one of the things of the past. We learn that the last county court determined to rent the building out, and in future, take care of its paupers, by letting them out to the lowest bidders. Whether this will be a better and cheaper plan than the one that has been heretofore pursued, is more than we can tell. There is one thing certain, the poor house, as it has been heretofore managed, has been an expensive institution to the county, and not much risk of increasing expenses will be run by a change.

Williamston Expositor, 13th inst.

The Genius, Character and Organization of the Confederate Army.

From an interesting and spirited article in the September *Crescent Monthly*, by J. Quitman Moore, of Mississippi, we make the following extracts, treating of the genius, character and general organization of the late Confederate army:

The army of the late "Confederate States of America" (the glorious name of that bright meteor power, now quenched, that shook its radiant splendors on the flaming crest of Mars!) was an eclectic, or excerpted system from the high military models of Austria, Prussia, France and the U. States. It was a beautiful and complete model of thorough scientific organization, full of interest and instruction to those who wish to learn how to make war terrible and destructive, and above all things else, that sprang from the master hand of that directing and all-informing mind that stood at the head of the Southern revolution, attested its commanding genius. From Austria was taken the admirable organization of the grand field staff; from Prussia the firm and compact general military anatomy; from France the model of its field ordnance and scientific artillery theory and practice; and from the United States its tactical economy, its infantry equipment and drill, its army regulations and its theory of military manœuvre and stragetic practice. West Point confronted West Point, and accounts in great measure for that phenomenon so inexplicable to the criticism of the foreign lookers on—great battles fought, with no marked or decisive results attained. General Lee and his adversaries made the same moves on the hostile field that they learned to make on the chess-board of the common parent academy. Jackson, alone, repudiated West Point, studied Frederick and Napoleon, and as a consequence, achieved more brilliant results in a brief career of twenty months, than the whole array of eminent commanders, Federal and Confederate, combined, accomplished in four years of war.

The organization of the Confederate army was a finished piece of military mechanism, methodical, harmonious, composite in all pertaining to its exterior, practical arrangement; but there was a fatal defect in its interior, vital economy, a morbid, organic derangement, that defeated every hope of healthy bodily action, preyed upon the seat of life, and caused its ultimate dissolution. That disease was the absence of discipline. If it had possessed this one important quality the battle of Sharpsburg would have declared the independence of the South. General Lee crossed over into Maryland a fortnight before the happening of that battle with eighty thousand troops; but on that field he could only put his hand on thirty-five thousand of that number. Not that this more than moiety of his army had wilfully deserted their colors; but allured from their commands by the profuse hospitality of the people of Maryland, they lingered behind the advancing army, thinking to rejoin it in time to share its laurels.

Such conduct the systems of Frederick and Napoleon pronounced desertion, and inflexibly punished with death. The great body of the rank and file of the Southern army was composed of a social element that, in the armies of other countries, is seen only in positions of command and authority; and the officers elected from among themselves, and often their social and intellectual inferiors, left matters of authority and subordination to take care of themselves, while their only care was to make their reports correspond from day to day; and grave delinquencies were connived at in the same way that college students deem it a badge of dishonor to act the part of informer against their associates. Under such a general relaxation of authority, discipline was impossible; and the Southern army was nothing more than an association of patriotic gentlemen, animated by the enthusiasm of a common cause, and regarding army regulations and discipline as designed only for a race of slaves. When once in battle, they fought with a dash, spirit, resolution and desperation of valor such as has never been excelled by any soldiery in the world, ancient or modern.—In the European sense of the word, there was no such thing known to the Confedrate army as discipline. The punishment of desertion by death was the exception, rather than the rule; and the hand of the commander-in-chief was weakened just in proportion as the severety of the discipline was relaxed. Jackson was the only general officer in the Confederate service who applied the rigid discipline of the European armies to that under his own command; and in proportion to its numbers, and in view of the brief period within which its splendid operations were performed, no army in the world ever accomplished such brilliant results. His severe discipline held his troops firm, close, compact, in hand, and when he struck, it was with a full strength of his arm, and victory was the result. Bragg made some ineffectual attempts to discipline the army of the West; but the Southern blood was too high to bend to what it conceived to be a degradation, and could not then realize that it was better than the eternal degradation that followed.

The infantry service of the Confederate army was the finest body of light foot, bating the discipline, the world ever saw. It possessed all the tenacity in line of the Austrians; all the confidence in column, boldness in attack and cool self-possession in defeat, of the British, and all the daring intrepidity and fearless dash of the French *Corps d'Afrique;* while the deliberateness and precision with which it delivered its deadly rifle fire, inflicting nearly a double loss on the enemy in almost every engagement, attested its vast superiority over that of the enemy. The Confederate skirmishers were the terror of the Federal army; and in all combined movements in the open field, and with numbers always inferior to the enemy, the Southern infantry has never failed to win the field. This superiority proceeded not from the greater bravery of the Confederate troops, but from their greater combined skill and intelligence, flowing from that larger latitude given to individual action. Without their officers to guide and direct them, the Federal troops were little better than an armed mob. The Confederate troops acted generally as well without as with their officers, whose superiority was only the temporary distinction of rank. There were men in the ranks of the Southern army who could have supplied the places of their general officers.—General Roger A. Pryor, after gallantly serving his country as commander of a brigade, tendered his resignation, and fought to the end of the war in the capacity of a gallant private of the famous 9th Virginia cavalry.

The English refer with just pride and enthusiastic praise to the solid tenacity and stubborn courage of the British infantry at the battle of Inkerman, where 8,000 British lightfoot held in check and finally repulsed 15,000 Russian infantry, but it cannot compare with the brilliant and spirited infantry charges of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps upon the fortified position of the enemy at Gettysburg, on the evening of the second day's battle, where the Southern infantry moved to the assault under a withering artillery fire, and swept before it three heavy lines of battle. And nothing is so forcibly illustrative of that high intelligence that was the distinguishing characteristic of the Southern army, than the fact that it saw and felt, before the attack was made, that the assault of the 3d must prove a failure.

The cavalry branch of the Confederate army was, strictly speaking, only a part of its infantry arm, clothed with equestrian powers and offices. It was only a superior body of mounted infantry that, as advanced videttes and daring scouts, formed the ears and eyes of that army that was never but once taken by surprise. The mounted force of the Confederate army resembled the Russian Cossack, whose office is to harrass and threaten, not to attack; and as guerrillas, they became as renowned as the famous knights of the Cid, Ashby, and Stuart, and Forrest, and Hampton, and Mosby, and Fitz Lee, recall memories of Villars and Fitz James—of Tancred and Alva—never of Rupert and Murat.

But the essential pride and glory of the Southern army, particularly of that portion of it that was known as the "Army of Northern Virginia," was its matchless artillery arm. The world might have been confidently challenged to produce such a splendid array of high intelligence, practiced skill and disciplined valor as was centered in that renowned artillery corps that was wielded by that eminent patriot chief, Major-General William H. Pendleton. As a body, it was composed of the very pride and flower of the Southern chivalry, and fully attested its lofty claims to distinction on all those bloody fields, stretching from Manassas to Petersburg, and it is the especial glory of the famous Washington Artillery to have first wreathed the Confederate banner with the smoke of its guns on the field of Bull Run, and boomed the last hostile defiance on mournful Appomattox.—Walton, Walker and Long; Poague, Carter and Haskell; Pegram, McIntosh and Nelson, are names that will ever be honored in the proud pantheon of Southern heroism and devotion, and will live as long as the fame of that immortal struggle which they so brilliantly signalized by their own lofty endeavor.

The original organization of the Confederate artillery was into companies, attached each to its infantry brigade, and subject to the orders of the brigadier; but it was soon discovered that commanders of brigade, the great majority of whom were from the walks of civil life, were not the class of officers to give the artillery arm that power and effectiveness of which, under skillful, scientific direction, it was so eminently susceptible. Therefore, before the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, a regular artillery and ordnance staff was organized, in the Army of Northern Virginia, with General Pendleton at its head. Battalions were formed, numbering from sixteen to twenty guns each, and operating in the field with its respective infantry division, and each under the immediate command of its own artillery chief, who had been assigned or promoted to it by reason of his distinguished fitness and qualification, as indicated by former tests of high excellence in the practice of the field. And under the direction of this able corps of artillery officers, the grand Southern field park, both mounted and horse proudly asserted its claim to a place in the very front rank of the artillery armament of the world. Pelham's and McGregor's famous cavalry batteries that operated with the dashing troopers of Stuart, won a distinction second not even to the celebrity of the famous flying artillery of Austria.

For the first two years of the war the field metal of the Confederate park was greatly inferior to that of the enemy. The battles of Bull Run, Manassas and the Seven Pines were fought with six-pounder guns, twelve-pounder howitzers and a few three-inch rifles; and it was not until the battle of Chancellorsville that the Confederate artillery armament was of sufficiently heavy metal to cope successfully with the formidable Federal field ordinance. By capture and foreign purchase the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia was strengthened by a full field complement of ten and twenty-pounder Parrotts, the twelve-pounder Napoleon gun-howitzer and a few Whitworth and Armstrong rifles; but the twenty-pounder Parrotts and the twelve-pounder Napoleons were the weapons with which the Confederate artillerists chiefly won their bloody trophies, and wrote such a brilliant chapter in the records of high artillery performance. In nothing was the Southern artillery inferior to that of the Federal, save in the matter of ammunition; in every other particular it was decidedly superior, as attested on every field where the two armies were brought in direct collision.

The army of the United States, whether regarded in the light of its scientific theory or practical arrangement, stands conspicuously among the very highest models of modern military organization. It stood confessedly high even before the opening of the late bloody drama, and has since added the fruits of a large and profitable practical experience to its former high theoretical institutes, making it a complete and finished specimen of scientific military arrangement, and can be studied to eminent advantage by all the modern war-bureaus that wish to profit by the experienced results of novel military formularities and appliances.

The Negro Insurrection near Memphis.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 9.

For some time past the planters living on and about the Burgett plantation have been watchful of the conduct and manœuvres of the negroes about them, who, our informant states, number somewhere in the vicinity of five hundred. As many as three or four times have they (the planters) been warned by their friends here to watch their every act, as it was known that they had purchased arms and ammunition in this city, and had unwittingly hinted at their murderous designs. On Tuesday last a number of the negroes arrived here, and obtaining a keg of powder and a couple of bags of shot, left that same evening on the *Natoma* for the plantation. A mile or two this side of the plantation the negroes went ashore and instantly started for a little trading boat lying about three hundred yards below. Here they found six rifles offered for sale. They purchased these articles, and with the ammunition, buried them in the woods.

On Friday evening, while the negroes were weighing cotton, the suspicions of the overseer were aroused by hearing them interlope the text "Dixie" with the words "Ohs will be wine to-morrow," and "to-morrow;" "We'll have fun," &c. He said nothing, but when the time arrived dismissed the negroes from their labor and repaired as quickly as possible to his own quarters, where he found the owners of the plantation, the brothers Burgett. He related to them what had occurred, and suggested the propriety of immediately taking such measures of defence as in their judgment was necessary to preserve the lives of all the white people about the place. In the meantime they had learned that on the following day the negroes intended to attack them in the field. They then determined on devising plans which, they thought, would entirely circumvent those of the negroes, and obviate the necessity of shedding blood. With this end in view, they started next morning for the field, two of the party riding off toward the road, two riding in the rear of the plantation.—The brothers Isaac and Henry took the road, each being armed with a shot gun and a revolver. They had not advanced far before they were met by a body of about fifty negroes, who ordered them off their mules, accompanying the order with rapid and indiscriminate firing.

Fortunately none of the shots had any effect. Mr. Isaac Burgett quickly alighted from his animal, and raising his gun to his shoulder, fired, killing the leader of the crowd and wounding two others. His brother, Mr. Henry Burgett, had by this time got in the rear of the scoundrels, and, together with the other two gentlemen, who, it will be remembered, had started in another direction, poured a volley into their ranks, which had the effect to scatter them in all directions. It was there that the other negro was killed and two more wounded. By this time some ten or twelve white men gathered around the place and quickly succeeded in arresting and placing under guard the entire gang. Forty new rifles, thirty-five revolvers, a keg of powder and two large bags of shot were captured. In about an hour after the capture two more squads of negroes were discovered about half a mile off, but immediately dispersed in confusion upon hearing of the disastrous defeat of their infamous brother-plotters and assassins.

An examination afterward of about twenty of the negroes showed plainly that it was concocted by heads far more capable of doing mischief than those of the ignorant, deluded negroes; but the planners lacked the courage of executing their damnable plans. This part of the work they left to a negro named Bill Dickinson, who assumed the leadership, and who, as is stated above, was killed. This outbreak, which was to result in the murder of all the whites in the neighborhood, to be followed by an indiscriminate plundering, was planned and originated here in Memphis. There can be no question about it. The ammunition and arms for them were purchased by white men in Memphis. This is the testimony of the negroes. They say, too, that they were forced into the insurrection by the negro leaders, who told them that if they would once take possession of the plantations, their friends in Memphis and at the North would stand by them.

The Mysterious Hospital Patient.

Reference has several times been made to a poor Confederate soldier, who either from the hardships of active service or from injury in battle had lost his mind and his voice, and who at the time of the fall of the Confederacy was left in the hospital at Tallahassee, Florida, unknown to all and of course unable to give an account of himself. In the Tallahassee *Sentinel*, of the 4th instant, we find the following in reference to him:

"The unfortunate and unknown hospital patient in this city, of whom much has been said in this paper, has not yet been heard to speak, but is said to be gradually improving; and it is thought that with proper treatment he will eventually regain his mind. We understand that his Honor, Mayor Eppes, has presented him with a new suit of clothes, that he might be decently dressed to be driven out in an ambulance, to enjoy the benefit of the fresh air and the change of scene, which have had a good effect. Hundreds of letters continue to be received making inquiries in relation to this truly unfortunate man, but none, as yet, have been successful in restoring him to his friends. He receives the very best attention at the hands of the hospital managers, who have formed a great attachment for him, on account of his peculiarly pitiable condition."

Admirable and Wholesome Views.

From a letter written by the Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, to the President, asking for a pardon under the $20,000 clause, we make the following pointed and truthful extract:

The late war was more owing the dead of the past, who are honored, than to the living of the present, who are execrated; more to Jefferson and Madison than to Davis and Hunter; more to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions than to the arguments of 1860. "Civil commotions have long roots in the past," and their true authors have often been long beyond the reach of human vengeance, while those whom hatred seeks to immolate have been but the bondmen of necessity, the blind instruments of fate. Why should the scaffold crave the blood of the living, who only obeyed the dead?

I respectfully submit that it is not just to regard as rebellion and treason what had been claimed by States and parties for seventy years as the lawful exercise of a political right by a State; and that it would be a grave mistake to make even one name and memory a watchword and beacon for all coming time. It would be to create that "impassable barrier which always separates, after blood is so shed, the children of the same country."

If convicted and sentenced, none now accused will feel, nor will the people of the South believe, that they have been guilty of treason. **Neither defeat nor condemnation changes convictions. They will not seem to have been criminals, but only to have atoned with their lives for the sin of failure in the assertion of rights claimed, even if unreal, by many States, and by a great political party, since the beginning of the government.**

The man who can make his own fire, black his own boots, carry his own wood, hoe his own garden, pay his own debts, and live without wine and tobacco, need ask no favor of him who rides in a coach and four.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Letter from the President to the Attorney General in Regard to the Trial of Ex-President Davis.—The Attorney General's Reply.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13—P. M.

The President has addressed the following letter to the Attorney General in regard to the trial of Jefferson Davis:

Executive Mansion, Washington D. C.,
Oct. 6th, 1866.

Sir: A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday of October, 1866, at Richmond, Virginia, for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the charge of treason. It now appears that there will be no session of that Court at Richmond during the present month, and doubts are expressed whether the regular term—which, by law, should commence on the fourth Monday of November next, will be held. In view of this obstruction, and the consequent delay in proceeding with the trial of Jefferson Davis, under the prosecution for treason, now pending in that Court, and there being so far as the President is informed, no good reason why the civil Courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the District or Circuit in which the State of Virginia is included. I deem it proper to request your opinion, what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive, with a view to a speedy, public and impartial trial of the accused, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours,
Andrew Johnson.

To Hon. Henry Stanbery, Att'y Gen'l.

In reponse to the above, the Attorney General, under date of the 12th inst., states, I am clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia, to prevent the full exercise of the jurisdiction of the civil Courts. The actual state of things, and your several proclamations of peace and of the restoration of civil order, guaranty to the civil authorities, Federal and State, immunity against military control or interference, it seems to me that in this particular there is no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive, in the way of proclamation, especially as Congress, at the late session, required the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November, in each year, and authorized special, or adjourned terms of that Court, to be ordered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe, with the same power and jurisdiction as at regular terms. This is an explicit recognition by Congress that the state of things in Virginia admits of the holding of the United States Courts in that State. He also states, Mr. Davis remains in custody at Fortress Monroe precisely as he was held in January last, when, in answer to a resolution of Congress, you reported communications from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, showing that he was held to await trial in the Civil Courts. No action was then taken by Congress in reference to the place of custody; no demand has since been made for his transfer into civil custody. The District Attorny of the United States for the District of Virginia, where Mr. Davis stands indicted for treason, has been notified that the prisoner would be surrendered to the United States Marshal upon a *capias* under the indictment, but the District Attorney declines to have the *capias* issued, because there is no other place within the District where the prisoner could be kept, or where his personal comfort and health could be so well provided for. No application has been made within my knowledge by the counsel of Mr. Davis, for a transfer of the prisoner to civil custody. Recently an application was made by the counsel for his transfer from Fortress Monroe to Fort Lafayette, on the ground chiefly of sanitary consideration. A reference was promptly made to a Board of Surgeons, whose report was decidedly adverse to the change on the score of health and personal comfort. I am unable to see what further action can be taken on the part of the Executive to bring the prisoner to trial. Mr. Davis must, for the present, remain where he is, until the Court which has jurisdiction to try him, shall be ready to act, or until his custody is demanded under lawful process of the Federal Courts. The Attorney General suggests that to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, an order be issued to the commandant of Fortress Monroe, to surrender the prisoner to civil custody, whenever demanded by the United States Marshall, upon process from the Federal Courts.

Mr. Stanberry encloses a letter of the United States District Attorney for Virginia, who states, in answer to the question why no demand had been made upon the military authorities for the surrender of Jefferson Davis, in order that he might be tried upon the indictment found against him in the United States Circuit Court, at the term held in Norfolk in May last, that two reasons had influenced him in not removing him from their custody. He says the one relates to the safe keeping, the other to his own personal comfort and health. I have never had any doubt that he would be delivered to the United States Marshal of the District, whenever he should have demanded them on a *capias*, or any other civil process.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17—noon.

There seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Stanton will soon retire from the War Department, and that Lieut. General Sherman will succeed him for a time, as acting Secretary of War.

Fire in New York.

New York, Oct. 17—Noon.

Three large stores at the West end of Washington street, were burned last night, one of which was filled with cotton. The loss is put down at $300,000.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived, steamer Quaker City, from Charleston.

The Omaha Election.

Omaha Territory, Oct. 17.

The official returns from the Territory are nearly complete. They show a Republican majority of between 600 and 700 votes. The Legislature is over 30 majority for the Republicans.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 17—Noon.

Gold 148⅞. Exchange is higher, 108½. Cotton is firmor, but quotations are nominal. Flour is more steady. Wheat is firm. Corn is 1@2 cents better. Pork is firmer. Lard and Whiskey are quiet.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.

Cotton steady and prices unchanged. White Corn $1. Super. Flour $12 25. Pork $34 50.—Lard 19@21 cents. Gold 147½.

The President Firm.

Washington, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

There is no probability whatever of the President changing his present position as to his Restoration Policy, as has been intimated in some of the papers.

Congressional Nominations.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.

The Democratic and Conservative Congressional Convention for this, the 14th District, which met to-day, nominated Hon. Jno. V. L. Pruyn, as their candidate for Congress.

The Baltimore Elections.

Baltimore, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

The Committee appointed by the Conservative Convention last night, to collect evidence against the Police Commissioners, met this afternoon, preparatory to presenting the matter formally to Gov. Swann.

Gen. Lew. Wallace's Filibustering Expedition.

New York, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

A private letter, dated Monterey, Sept. 27th, from Major General Lew. Wallace, has been received by a prominent merchant in this city. The Liberals were confident of success, and were continually receiving munitions of war, and as they advanced were obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on the war. At the time of writing the French were retreating instead of advancing.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

Gold 148¼; Five-twenties 114. Cotton heavy, with sales of 900 bales at 41@43 cents. Flour steady, with sales of 450 bbls. Southern at $12@$16 50. Wheat 1@2 cents better. Corn 2@3 cts. better. Oats 1 cent higher. Pork firm, with sales of 4,200 bbls.—mess $33 12. Lard lower. Whiskey quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Molasses firm. Spirits Turpentine 70@72 cents ₱ gallon; Rosin $4 25@$9 50.

Mobile, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

Cotton sales to-day of 100 bales, Middlings 38 cents; Low Middlings 36 cents;—market dull and in the absence of demand, prices are nominal.

New Orleans, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

Cotton unchanged—sales of 3,100 bales. Gold 147½. New York Exchange ½ ₱ cent. discount.

The Cholera in Portsmouth.—A private letter from Portsmouth informs us that the cholera is raging in that place. The writer states that five coffin-boxes had passed her residence that day (the 14th.) This would certainly indicate an alarming prevalence of the disease in our sister city. The small pox is also prevailing there to such an extent as to be almost epidemic. The Norfolk *Virginian* of yesterday, states that one of the policemen of Portsmouth was attacked with cholera on Saturday.—*Pet. Index.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔	31 @ 33
Beef Cattle,	
₱ 100 lbs.	7 00 @10 00
Bricks,	
₱ M.	12 00 @20 00
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	3 75 @ 4 50
New	4 25 @ 5 00
Candles, ₱ ℔.,	
Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 26
Sperm	50 @ 55
Coffee, ₱ ℔.,	
Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	@ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
Cotton, ₱ ℔.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	33 @ 36
Strict Mid'g	36 @ 38
Cotton Bagging,	
Gunny, ₱ yd	37 @ 38
Dundee	35 @ 37½
Rope, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Corn Meal,	
₱ bushel	1 45 @ 1 55
Domestics,	
Sheeting,	
₱ yard	00 @ 19
Yarn, ₱ 5 ℔	2 87½@ 3 00
Feathers,	
₱ ℔	00 @ 50
Fish, ₱ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	00 00 @25 50
No. 2	00 00 @22 00
No. 3	00 00 @19 00
Mullets	8 00 @10 00
Herring,	
East	5 50 @ 7 00
N.C. roe,	10 00 @00 00
do cut,	9 00 @00 00
Dry Cod, ₱ ℔	8 @ 9
Flour, ₱ bbl., Northern	
Family	12 50 @17 00
Superfine	9 00 @10 50
Fine	8 00 @ 8 50
Glue, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Gunny Bags	35 @ 40
Guano, Peruvian,	
Per ton	105 00 @ 110 00
Land Plaster,	
₱ ton	18 00
Grain, ₱ bushel,	
Corn	1 00 @ 1 15
Oats	60 @ 65
Peas, Cow	1 20 @ 1 25
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00
Carolina,	14¼@ 15
East India	13½@ 0 14
Hides, ₱ ℔.,	
Green	4½@ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
Hay, ₱ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern	1 65 @ 1 70
Northern	1 35 @ 1 40
Iron, ₱ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American,	
sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop,	
₱ ton.	000 00@180 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	2 00 @ 2 25
Liquors, ₱ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey,	
Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
Lumber,	
Stea Sawed (River,)	
Fl'r Bds	00 00 @20 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00
Molasses, ₱ gallon,	
Cuba	55 @ 60
Sugar house	49 @ 50
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
Naval Stores,	
Turpentine ₱ 280 ℔s	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 60
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 60
Hard	0 00 @ 2 30
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 90
Tar, in ordr	3 00 @ 3 25
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	8 00 @ 8 50
do No. 1	6 00 @ 7 50
do No. 2	4 25 @ 5 00
do No. 3	3 75 @ 4 00
Spirits Turpentine,	
₱ gal	00 @ 70
Nails, ₱ ℔.,	
Cut	7½@ 8
Oils, ₱ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	80 @ 85
Pea Nuts,	
₱ bushel	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes,	
Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 50
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Provisions, ₱ ℔.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	00 @ 25
Middlings	00 @ 24
Shoulders	23 @ 00
Hog round	23 @ 21
Western Bacon.	
Hams	23 @ 27
Middlings	21 @ 22
Shoulders	19 @ 20
Lard	22 @ 25
Butter	40 @ 45
Cheese	16 @ 23
Pork, Northern, ₱ bbl.,	
City Mess	37 50 @38 00
Thin "	00 00 @36 00
Prime	00 00 @30 00
Rump	28 00 @29 00
Salt,	
Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 70
Liverpool, sack, ground,	
cargo	2 45@ 2 50
from store	2 60 @ 2 75
Sugar, ₱ ℔.,	
Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C	17 @ 16½
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	18½@ 00
Soap, ₱ ℔	9 @ 11
Shingles, ₱ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	2 75 @ 3 00
Staves, ₱ M.,	
W. O. bbl	25 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	25 00 @30 00
Timber, ₱ M.,	
Shipping	15 25 @15 50
Mill, prime	12 00 @13 00
Mill Fair	10 00 @11 00
Mill, inferior to	
ord	5 00 @ 8 00
Tallow, ℔	10 @ 12
Tobacco, ₱ ℔.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 19, 1866.

Turpentine—There has been a fair enquiry for both shipping and distilling purposes since the close of our last report, and with the exception of a small lot on Saturday the market has ruled steady at $4 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 30 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.—at which figures all received has found ready sale. The quantity being brought to market is unusually small, and for the week just ended reached 1,694 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	393	$4 60	$4 60	$2 30
Saturday	17	4 65		
Monday	453	4 60	4 60	2 30
Tuesday	508	4 60	4 60	2 30
Wedn'sday	241	4 60	4 60	2 30
Thursday	81	4 60	4 60	2 30

Spirits Turpentine—During the week just ended there has been considerable activity in the market for this article, and we have to report a steady advance on former quotations—the market closing to-day (Thursday) at 70 cents ₱ gallon for white, tax paid. The receipts for the past week have fallen off considerably on those of the previous one, and there is little or no stock now held here. There is a fair demand from buyers, and prime lots are readily taken at 70 cents. The sales are as follows:

Friday	136 bbls. at	62 cts.	₱ gallon.	
Saturday	77 " "	63	" "	"
Monday	175 " "	65	" "	"
Tuesday	49 " "	65	" "	"
Wednesday	77 " "	67½	" "	"
Do.	8 " "	68@68½	" "	"
Do.	175 " "	70	" "	"
Thursday	15 " "	70	" "	"

Rosin—The market for all grades has continued to exhibit considerable firmness throughout the week just ended, and prices have further advanced—being 50@75 cents higher than quoted on Friday last. There has been a steady demand from buyers, and parcels have generally found quick sale when offered on market. The arrivals by river have been rather better than those of the previous week, but the bulk of it has been for shipment, and the stock in first hands has become quite worked off. We quote sales of 2,543 bbls. as follows: 84 bbls. at $3 25, $3 50@$3 75 for black; 573 do. at $3 75@$4 for Common; 639 do. at $4 25, $4 75@$5 for No. 2; 1,247 do. at $5 50, $6 50, $6 75, $7, $7 25@$7 75 for No. 1, as in quality, and $8@$8 50 for Pale—latter price for "window glass." The market closing firm at $4 for Common, $4 50@$5 for No. 2, $6@$7 50 for No 1, and $8@$8 50 for Pale.

Tar—Continues to be in steady demand for shipping purposes, and the market rules firm at an advance of 15 cents. The receipts and sales are only 341 bbls. as follows: 155 bbls. at $2 75, and 186 do. at $2 90 ₱ bbl. Closing at $2 90.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.—For beeves there is scarcely any demand for butchering purposes at present, and only a *prime* article finds ready sale. We quote on the hoof at 7@10 cents ₱ lb. for net meat, as in quality. Sheep are in light stock, but the demand is limited, and we quote at prices ranging from $2 to $3 each.

Barrels.—The market continues to be well supplied with empty spirit barrels, and in the absence of the usual demand has ruled exceedingly dull for the week. We quote only small transactions at prices ranging from $3 75 to $4 25 for second hand, and $4 25@$4 75 for new, as in quality.

Beeswax—Is brought in sparingly, and sells at 32@33 cents ₱ lb.

Corn Meal.—Supply fair, and only a retail demand. We quote from the mills at $1 45@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

Cotton.—There was rather more firmness in the market for this article during the early part of the week, and sales were made at an advance of 1@2 cents on previous quotations, as follows:—Friday, 6 bales at 38 cents for middling; Saturday, 15 do. at 37½@38 cents for middling; Monday, 14 do. at 39 cents for do.; Tuesday, 29 do. at 39 cents for do., and 40 cents for good middling; and Wednesday, 15 do. at 36½@37½ cents for mixed grades—the market closing quiet. This (Thursday) morning there is no disposition among buyers to operate unless at lower prices, which holders are unwilling to accept, and therefore quotations are merely nominal.

Eggs.—Sell from carts at 35@40 cents ₱ dozen.

Flour.—No State brands worthy of note have been received for the past week or two, and the supply has become entirely worked off. There is a fair demand, but in the absence of sales we quote nominally at $16@$16 50 for superfine, and $17 for family. The supply of Northern is fully fair, and only a light demand. We quote from store at $8 @$8 50 for fine, $9 25@$10 50 for superfine, and $12 50@$17 ₱ bbl. for family, as in quality.

Fertilizers.—There is a fair stock of nearly all descriptions in store and we quote as follows: Peruvian Guano, $105@$110; Pacific do. $85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do. $75; Snowden's Manipulated do. $75; **E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65**; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $68; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $68; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, $65 ₱ ton.

Grain.—For Corn the market remains about the same as noted last week. There have been no arrivals worthy of report, and in consequence the stock in dealers' hands has become somewhat reduced; it is, however fully adequate for present purposes, as there is only a limited demand. Last cargo sale was at $1 for mixed, and $1 15 for Hertford white. From store we quote in lots at $1 10 @$1 15 for mixed and yellow and $1 25@$1 30 for white.——Oats—Are in moderate supply, and only a light demand. We quote by the quantity at 65 cents ₱ bushel.——Peas.—A few lots have been brought in since our last, and we quote small sales of Cow at $1 25 ₱ bushel.——Rice—Clean Carolina is in some enquiry, and scarcely any on market. We quote at 14½@15 cents, and India 13½ @14 cents ₱ lb.

Hay.—None of consequence has been received for some weeks past, and the market is almost bare. There is a brisk demand from Dealers, and high prices could be readily obtained. We quote Northern nominal at $1 35@$1 40. A lot of 93 bales Eastern was received on Wednesday, but not yet sold.

Lumber—River.—We hear of the sale of only one lot (40,000 feet) of flooring boards at $18 50 ₱ M.

Lime—Is in light supply, and sells from store at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ cask.

Potatoes—The market is very well supplied, and merely a retail demand. We quote from carts at $1@$1 50 ₱ bushel for sweet. A lot of 240 bbls. Irish was received on Wednesday, and sold from wharf at $3 ₱ bbl.

Poultry—Is scarce, and sells readily at high prices. We quote live chickens at 30@50 cents, and grown fowls at 50@60 cents each.

Pea Nuts—Are in moderate enquiry, and very few as yet coming to market. We quote from carts at $2 50@$3 ₱ bushel, as in quality.

Provisions—For Bacon the market rules about the same as last reported. The supply of N. C. cured is very light, and there is some enquiry for jobbing lots. We note small sales from store at 22@24 cents for hog round, and 25@26 cents ₱ lb. for hams—the lowest figure being for inferior.—Western cured is in moderate supply, and we also note rather more enquiry, and quote sales from store at 19@20 cents for shoulders, and 21@22 cents ₱ lb. for sides, as in quality.——Lard.—North Carolina is in moderate request for retailing purposes, and little or none on market. We quote at 24@25 cts. ₱ lb. There is a moderate supply of Northern in dealers' hands, and we quote at 22@22½ cents.——Pork.—There is merely a retail business doing, and the market is moderately supplied with Northern. See table for store quotations.

Salt—Is in fair supply, and the sales for the week have been in the small way from store at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground, and 75@80 cents ₱ bushel for alum.

Shingles—Have been brought to market slowly since our last, and we quote only small sales at $2 75@$3 for Common, and $4@$5 ₱ M. for Contract.

Timber.—The market has ruled exceedingly dull for the week, in the absence of any demand worthy of note, for mill purposes, and prices tend downward. We quote sales of only 6 rafts at $8 for common, and $9@$10 for fair mill;—several rafts now on market unsold.

Wood—Has been in active request during the week, and owing to the small quantity coming in, prices have considerably advanced. We quote sales of boat loads at $3@$3 50 for pine, $4 for ash, and $4 50@$5 ₱ cord for oak.

Freights.—There is nothing new to report in coastwise, and we refer to our table for last rates paid.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$26 00 @ 28 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	25 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	30 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	30 00 @ 00 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 @ 30 00
Prime River Flooring,	20 00 @ 22 00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 70	$ 00 @ $0 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 70	00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 70	00 @ 55
Cotton, per lb.	¼ @ ⅜	00@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 16
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 60 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ¾	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 50
Lumber, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 9 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 90	0 75 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 75 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 50	1 12½ @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 90	00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Oct. 18th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To New York—365 bbls spirits turpentine; 5830 do rosin; 296 bales cotton; 84 bushels pea nuts; 4 bbls potatoes; 40 tons old iron; 24 pkgs mdze.

To Boston—78,000 feet lumber.

To Philadelphia—163 bbls spirits turpentine; 175 do crude turpentine; 1,114 do rosin; 100 do tar; 11 bales cotton; 123,788 feet lumber; 135,650 shingles; 11,518 juniper staves; 8000 oak staves; 86 tons old iron; 12 pkgs mdze.

To Baltimore—124 bbls rosin; 126 do tar; 50 bales cotton; 19 empty bbls; 134 hides; 2 pkgs mdze.

To New London, Ct.—177,000 feet lumber.

To Newburyport, Mass.—111,674 feet lumber.

To Richmond, Va.—60,000 feet lumber.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1866.

STEAMSHIP

Eutaw, Hazard, repg., Harriss & Howell.

BRIGS

(Br.) Victory, Gilbert, wtg., Harriss & Howell.
(Br.) Abilene, Davison, wtg., Do.
Stephen Duncan, Tyler, (at quarantine) Do.
Crocus, Reid, ldg. Aspinwall, W. B. Flanner.
Samuel Welsh, Hoelker, ldg. Cuby, Worth & Daniel.

SCHOONERS

Lottie, Wilcox, repg., Harriss & Howell.
Volta, Seares, wtg., Do.
Flying Scud, Foley, ldg. Balt., Do.
N. B. T. Thompson, Foster, ldg. Boston, Do.
Delmont, Orr, dis., Do.
Mary J. Kennedy, Cropper, dis., Do.
Edgewater, Fisher, ldg. Boston, W. A. Williams & Son.
Clara Allen, Dexter, ldg. Havana, O. G. Parsley & Co.
Antelope, Chadwick, ldg. Neuvitas, Do.
Marine, Horton, ldg. N. Y., E. Murray & Co.
Mary Stedman, Greene, ldg. N. Y., Russell & Ellis.
Harriet Brewster, Goodale, dis., Do.
P. W. Wheaton, Ireland, ldg. Boston, Worth & Daniel.
J. C. Elliott, Elliott, ldg. Newburyport, Mass., J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	1.46	1.49
Silver	1.38	1.41
U. S. 7-30's	1.02	1.04
Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	56	60
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue,	82	84
" " " " new "	62	64

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Cape Fear,	25	27	Lexington,	12	00
Bank of N. C.	33	35	Miners & Planters',	22	00
Farmers' Bank,	25	28	Wilmington,	20	25
Merchants'	25	00	Wadesboro',	22	25
Charlotte,	19	00	Commerce,	15	00
Commercial,	20	00	Greensboro' Mutual	3	00
Fayetteville,	8	10	Clarendon,	4	00
Roxboro',	28	00	Yanceyville,	4	00
Washington,	4	00	Thomasville,	28	00

Tide Table,

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY G. W. WILLIAMS.

MOON'S PHASES FOR OCTOBER.

Last quar., 1st	0.49 A. M.
New Moon, 8th,	11.38 A. M.
First quar. 16th	4 04 P. M.
Full Moon, 23rd	6.53 P. M.
Last quar., 29th	9.25 A. M.

DATE.	DAYS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH WATER ON BAR.
15	Monday	6 05	5.26	10.36	morn.
16	Tuesday	6 06	5.24	11.25	12 12
17	Wednesday	6.07	5.23	morn.	1.19
18	Thursday	6 08	5.22	12.21	2.05
19	Friday	6 08	5.21	1.17	3.02
20	Saturday	6 09	5.20	2.13	4.09
21	Sunday	6.10	5.19	3.12	5.02

High water at Wilmington 2 hours 56 minutes later than at the bar.

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE.

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-w

Wil. & Wel. R. R.
Office of Eng. & Sup't.
Oct. 15th, 1863.

Notice.

THE Sale of Lots at Burgaw has been postponed until Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time they will be sold without reserve.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't.

Oct. 16 16-1t—37-1t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

The Elections—Their Lessons.

The elections in the four Northern States just held, have resulted as was anticipated at the South. While our hopes may have prompted us to expect more favorable returns, our judgments told plainly what the real result would be. The complexion of the next Congress is now conclusively settled by these elections, and the people of the North, we suppose, have given the present Congress the nerve Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has declared it needed to legislate with that boldness and radicalism the condition of the country required.

Constitutional amendments will hardly satisfy these men; and even before the indorsement just given, they talked of the impeachment of the President as the simplest and easiest way of accomplishing their designs. President Johnson now stands a mighty breakwater between the Constitution of the United States and the Radicals who would overthrow it, and to his impeachment and dismissal the attention of the leaders will now be turned.

Mr. Boutwell, one of the leading members of Congress from Massachusetts, expresses his opinion freely that the impeachment of the President is a subject that will most certainly occupy the attention of Congress. We publish elsewhere the remarks of Gen. Butler upon the subject. Mr. Sherman, one of the Senators from Ohio, openly threatens it in a recent speech, and Mr. Bingham of Ohio, has already pledged himself in public, to present articles of impeachment the very first day of the next session. We refer to these matters with much concern as showing the dangerous tendencies of the present political excitement at the North, and the threats that were made pending the victory over the President, which is now an assured fact.—We look for further and bolder declarations as to the intentions of the dominant party, now rendered reckless in their renewed victory and extended lien on power.

Our duty, under the circumstances, seems plain. We should continue to devote ourselves with energy and zeal to those practical duties upon which our resuscitation depend. The field of National politics is a forbidden one to us. We certainly have no hope for a political future, except in a returning sense of justice on the part of the North. Certainly we cannot hope to secure the good will and honorable respect of that people, which alone will bring about the reconciliation absolutely necessary for the future harmony and prosperity of a common country, by continued and voluntary submission to unconstitutional and unmanly demands upon us. If honor is lost, then truly are we beggared. Now, without the respect of the North, with the sacrifice of our honor, we will lose our self-respect and become the scorn of all honorable people. Great clamor will be raised by the timid and the designing in order that we should make yet greater sacrifices to appease the wrath of the Radicals, and that our only safety now lies in cheerfully yielding to the terms of Congress for our admission.

To this argument we firmly and conscientiously enter our protest. Even could we believe that with the adoption of the constitutional amendment our representatives would be admitted, we know that this fact would not warrant the sacrifice. But we feel indisposed to argue a question whose premises involve the disgrace of our people. We do not feel at liberty to urge a brave and honorable people to do anything, even if by the surrender great political and personal aims were to be accomplished, by the basest sacrifice of our noblest and best citizens. We cannot debase ourselves so low as to purchase our own amnesty and franchise at such a cost.

We agree with Mr. Forsyth, the editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in speaking of the pending constitutional amendment, when he says :—

"It means that we of the South are to sell Lee and Johnston, and our best and truest citizens, to disfranchisement, as the price of the recognition of our claims. We can never be so base as that. 'My hand shall wither before casting any vote in that direction.' If the worst comes to the worst we can at least reject reunion at the cost of honor, and decline to elect or send Southern Representatives to Congress. If the Radicals insist on disunion, let them have it in this way.'"

No, let us not be cajoled into its adoption by deceitful professions of politicians, nor frightened into it by the threats of the Radicals, either at the hustings or at the ballot-box. But rather let us go quietly about our daily pursuits, attending faithfully to our duties as citizens, and yield nothing not consistent with our honor, and if illegal or disgraceful terms are forced upon us, posterity will know that utter helplessness, and not abject cowardice, brought us to the low condition.

The American Law Review.

This is the title of a new Quarterly Periodical published "to meet the wants of the legal profession in the United States," by the celebrated law publishers, Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The first number bears date October, 1866. If the subsequent numbers compare favorably with the first, the Review will accomplish the object for which it is intended. It will embrace more than any other law periodical has ever attempted in the United States ; for, besides discussions of Law Reform and articles on various legal topics, original and selected from English Journals, accounts of celebrated trials, biographical sketches, &c., &c., it gives a digest of all *important* cases in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, a digest of *all* the cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, and a digest of all the English Reports which contain anything interesting to American lawyers. This last feature is a valuable one, as a system of Consolidated Reports has been established this year in England, under the supervision of the "Council of Law Reporting," which, as its name imports, condenses the voluminous mass into moderate proportions, and saves much labor and money. The first number of the Law Review contains a digest of all the cases decided since the system was adopted.

There is an article on the "Evidence of Experts" by Professor Washburn, of the Howard Law School, which is very interesting, and an account of the case of Ryves *vs.* The Attorney General, recently tried in London before a full Court, in which the Plaintiff claimed to be one of the Royal Family of England, alleging that the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III, was her Grandfather.

This was one of the most extraordinary trials that ever occurred, on account of the romance of the plaintiff's story, and the documentary evidence produced. The plaintiff is seventy years old, and must be either a great rascal, or a monomaniac.—The most distinguished expert in handwriting in England was a witness to establish the genuineness of the signatures ; but notwithstanding his testimony, the very able counsel for the defendant upset the claim completely, and, though the trial lasted seven days, during which the plaintiff was patiently heard, the jury did not leave the box, but declared the documents to be forged. There are other valuable articles in this Review, and, as we said above, if it sustains its character, it will be a most valuable addition to every lawyer's library. It is cheap enough, viz: five dollars a year.

There is, however, an editorial fling at J. P. Benjamin in this number, which is decidedly out of place. Mr. Benjamin was admitted to the English bar, not long ago, and made his first appearance at the Assizes in Liverpool, recently, when his skill and ability excited admiration. The Review admits his great ability, and says that "if his moral qualities had been equal to his intellectual, there was no position in his native country beyond his reach." This would do in a *political* journal, but is out of place in a *law-book*, and cannot be considered otherwise than as a spiteful attempt to detract from and injure the subject of it. Clients are not apt to inquire very particularly into the "moral qualities" of council, nor do we suppose the English public care what may be the Boston estimate of the loyalty of Mr. Benjamin.

State Politics.

The entire North is torn and distracted by political excitement, and the canvass has been and is more excited than ever before in the history of the country. Money, without stint, is freely expended; the greatest oratorical ability is displayed by either party in urging the claims of candidates ; processions and transparancies, with bloody riots, mark the progress of the campaign. With us, all is different. We, too, are on the eve of an important election. Within a week the people of the State will be called upon to vote for important officers. A Governor and members of the Legislature are to be elected, and we doubt if many of the most intelligent citizens can tell the day of election without reference to their paper, or for what officers they will be called upon to vote. So little interest is manifested in political matters, that after the most strenuous efforts on the part of some wily and skilful politicians, all attempts to get up opposition to Governor Worth have most signally failed, and he will receive the almost undivided support of the people of the State.

In but few counties are there opposing candidates for the Legislature. Here and there, scattered throughout the ninety counties, is found a feeble voice advocating the Howard Amendment or refusing to pledge himself against it, for fear of the "greater evil" that will be forced upon us, and occasionally we meet with a candidate who can reconcile repudiation of both public and private debts, with sound morals and strict integrity. These, however, are hardly to be computed in the general reckoning, for should all of them be elected, they would then form but an insignificant faction in our Legislature.

We can truly say there is no political excitement in this State. Our people are unanimous in support of the Constitution of the country, and we believe there is with us but one party, and that is the party for the UNITED STATES. We are determined to maintain our adherence to principle; to sustain our dignity and honor in the terrible storm of passion which now controls the political destinies of the country. Attending quietly to our ordinary duties, we can only hope that the Northern masses may yet learn us as we are, and not as paid and false witnesses represent us ; and we will yet, by honorable means, procure those rights which we are now urged to purchase at the expense of honor and manhood. We desire to be restored to the Union and to our rights as citizens, as equals of the people of other States, or we prefer to remain as we are. Restoration, as much as we desire it ; representation as necessary as it is, can be obtained upon terms that will make the one a mockery and the other a curse. We want the Constitution to form the basis of both representation and restoration. We hear much at the North of a party for the President, a party for Congress, and a mongrel party for both or neither, or possibly for themselves, but we hear of none for the Constitution, and the South must wait until such a party is formed and becomes successful before the Union is honorably and truly restored.

With such feelings there should not and there cannot be political differences and excitements among us. We cannot afford to waste our time in the important duty before us of the restoration of our material prosperity, in useless canvasses and divisions, when the plainest dictates of common sense demand unity. Now, more than ever, "masterly inactivity" in national politics is our policy, but in State matters we should unite thoroughly and entirely upon our best men. We cannot now, with intelligence or safety, instruct our public servants, and our selections should fall upon such, as by their past course, we can trust in the future. And we should be most careful, in the entire want of excitement and division, not to allow bad and designing men to fasten upon us unreliable representatives for want of action on our part. Let us on election day go to the polls and discharge our duty quietly and soberly, and not only by our conduct, but by our ballots, show our respect for the laws and our just appreciation of the duties devolving upon us.

More Elections.

The result of the recent elections have been so adverse that we feel but little interest in those yet to take place. They are exciting much attention North, however, and the Conservatives will contest them as vigorously as they did in those States in which elections have already been held, their ardor not the least damped by defeat. In New York is this particularly the case, where they say they have much hope of success. Who can tell but in the final battle-field of this years' campaign success may attend the party now struggling to maintain the Government and the Constitution of the Country. A friend suggests that he has hopes of Massachusetts, as, during a recent visit, he met at one time *three* conservative men.

With the exception of West Virginia, the remainder of the elections to be held this year take place on the first Tuesday (6th) of November. In West Virginia the election takes place on the 25th of this month for State officers, six members of Congress, and members of the Legislature.

New York, a Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and members of the Legislature are to be elected. A Senator, in place of Hon. Ira Harris, is to be elected by the Legislature.

In Massachusetts the election is for Governor, ten members of Congress, and State Legislature. New Jersey, five members of Congress and Legislature. Michigan, Governor, six members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. Illinois, State officers, fourteen members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. A United States Senator is to be elected in place of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, whose term expires.

In Wisconsin, State officers, six members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. In this State, also, a United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Hon. Timothy O. Howe. Minnesota, a Governor, two members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. Missouri, nine members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. Also, United States Senator in place of Hon. B. Gratz Brown. Kansas, Governor, member of Congress and members of the Legislature. Two United States Senators are to be elected in place of Hons. James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.—Nevado, a Governor, member of Congress and members of the Legislature. United States Senator to be elected in place of Hon. James W. Nye. Maryland, five members of Congress, members of the Legislature. United States Senator to be elected in place of Hon. John A. J. Creswell.—Delaware, a Governor, member of Congress and Legislature.

In but few of the above States have the Conservatives any hopes of success, and if they gain even all they claim, it will not effect the two thirds ascendancy of the Radical party in Congress, and even the veto of the President cannot check the headlong course of legislation that will be entered upon. May God protect the country.

THE NEGRO. During the existence of slavery, the blacks were noted for a peculiar sort of pride, which led them to boast of everything that they, or their masters possessed. They were proud of their birth-place, and even rejoiced in exalting their owners. Often have we heard them boasting of the possession of the most excellent and lenient master in the State. The negro is very arrogant in his disposition, which is shown without disguise in his transactions with his own race.

The position of the negro is changed, but his nature is the same. In many respects he is actuated by the same emotions as when he was a slave. We were very forcibly struck by the remarks of one of this race yesterday, while addressing a Captain of a vessel from the North. He boasted of the place of his birth (our own city) and gloried in the Old North State, and said, "that as far as worldly possessions are concerned, I was well enough to do in the world, until these mean Northern white and nigger soldiers came along here and stole everything I had." He spoke of the manner of living North and South, and asserted that he was used to eat the best ; that he disliked this Northern pork, and as for himself, he ate no salt meats but the best North Carolina bacon, which was far superior to any meat in the world.

We have related these facts simply to show that the negro has still some traits of fidelity left to him ; that he is beginning to find that his former master is his best friend ; that the land of his birth affords him the best refuge, and that he still feels the force of old associations. We look to the negro to furnish us the labor our country so much requires, and we will find that time, kindness and consideration, will at last direct his energies in the right channel, and will work for him and the country lasting benefits.

For the Journal.

The Flower's Grape.

Messrs. Editors :—

I send a you a sample of the above grape cultivated in this region almost as extensively as the Scuppernong, as you will perceive it is of the same class of grapes. The vine, native near here, of course suits the soil and climate, and in luxuriance of growth and profuse bearing cannot be surpassed by any variety yet tried. By way of experiment I measured a space of nine square feet (or three feet square) on an average place upon my arbor, gathered, weighed and measured the fruit, and procured therefrom seven pounds and a half, or two gallons of the bunches closely packed. At this rate an acre would yield about thirty-seven thousand pounds, (or near seventeen tons,) and there is no doubt in my mind that that amount will be raised. The bunches contain more berries than the Scuppernong—almost black, solid, *crispy*, neither so sweet nor so acid within the pulp as that grape with an aroma resembling, but not the same as found in it. Great numbers of persons, however, prefer it both for eating and for wine, and what is singular, so far as I have observed, it will invariably take the palm when tried by a company of ladies. (So you had better beware how you criticise or *your taste* may be questioned.) It requires slight mastication to extract the juice fully from the skin and pulp, and the wine-makers count a yield of only two gallons and a half to the bushel. It ripens wholly after the Scuppernong, and, unlike that grape, will remain on the vine some time after it is dead-ripe—thus extending the vintage until frost, the last of October, or even still later—a great advantage to those planting large vineyards.

O. G. WYCHE, M. D.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 10, 1866.

P. S. Cannot some owner of an ice-house in Wilmington try the experiment of keeping them through the Winter?

Lee and Grant.

The two men who are, in a certain sense, the representative men of the times, and the embodyment of the type of the two sections—South and North—are, without a doubt, Generals Lee and Grant. They are the Sphynx of the age, standing out upon the plane of human observation, and towering above their fellows. But how differently these great men are regarded in their several sections, and how different their sphere of action since peace has divested each of his martial sword and plume.—Modest Lee, crowned with collegiate honors, reposes in the Valley, and under the shadow of adversity and defeat.

Grant, the bays of victory about his brows, the lion of the crowded *salons*, commanding applause and plaudits wherever he appears, his name emblazoning every gazette. But of the two who commands the greatest amount of love and veneration, and whose military fame will live the longest after both are dead and dust together?

Reverse their positions, and the situation is the test of merit. Had Grant surrendered to Lee, instead of Lee to Grant, the name of Grant would be of no more significance than that of Smith, and he as unknown to fame, while that of Lee is

Soundiug down the corridors of time,
Linked with sweet music and a grander rhyme.

Lynchburg Virginian.

IMPEACHMENT.

B. F. Butler Develops the Radical Plan—How the Work is to be Done—Force to be Resorted to by the Radicals if Mr. Johnson Refuses to Obey the Behests of the Rump Congress.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.

Gen. Butler addressed an immense audience at Xenia, Dayton and Springfield on Friday, and at Hamilton and Cincinnati yesterday.

Gen. Butler advocated the impeachment of the President, because he sought to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule and contempt; because he had corruptly used the power of removal and appointments ; because he had neglected to execute those laws of Congress which were passed over his veto, and other laws ; because he had defied the constitutional right of the Senate to confirm appointments by placing in power officers whom it had rejected; because he had corruptly used the pardoning power and unlawfully restored property belonging by right of capture to the United States, and because he usurped the power of Congress by terminating the war by proclamations instead of by treaty by the advice of the Senate or a law of Congress.—Each of these offences are high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

The speech concludes as follows:

We have been asked the question, how can the President be impeached ? He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the Constitution of the United States says nothing whatever about who shall hold the office while he is being impeached.—Therefore, if you begin the impeachment he will order the army and navy to disperse Congress, and he will seize the reins of government. Where is the remedy ? Here it is : The House of Representatives, under the Constitution, is the grand inquest of the nation—perhaps I might say, for illustration, the Grand Jury of the nation. It prepares the bill of impeachment against the President if it sees cause, and it presents the bill of impeachment to the Senate of the United States, which then becomes a high court of impeachment, and the Chief-Justice of the United States sits in that court as its presiding officer. It is thus no longer, for that purpose, the Senate of the United States, but is the court of impeachment of the United States. What shall they do ? When the impeachment is ready the Senate sends out its messenger or sergeant-at arms to bring in the criminal be he high or low. [Applause.] They set him at the bar and read the bill to him. If he plead guilty, then they proceed to sentence him, which sentence is a deposition and deprivation of office.

When he is brought before the bar the Senate of the United States may order him to be imprisoned, or to find bail, or any other proper order that a court may adopt in a criminal case, and when the Constitution provided this mode of trial, did its framers mean that a man who is before the Court of Impeachment as a criminal shall be at the same time chief executive officer of the government ? By no means. From that moment he ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted. And then comes the case of the inability of the President of the United States to exercise the office of President, so the Vice-President must take the office, and there being no Vice-President, it must devolve on the President of the Senate for the time being. [Applause.] If in any of these steps, so taken, according to the Constitution, the President does not obey as a good citizen the behests of the High Court of Impeachment, then that court, like any other court in the land, can call upon the whole body of the people to aid it in enforcing its rightful authority. [Applause.] And now I serve a notice on Andy Johnson that when a rightful court of the Senate of the United States calls for aid in their behalf, and the people of the United States, "the boys in blue," it will answer.

We are told that if Congress shall proceed to exercise their rightful authority, then there will be tried the strength of the Government, that the President will call upon the army and navy, and the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and navy of the United States are not those few men that are in the regular service. [Applause.] I have no desire to disparage either the patriotism or the integrity of the army of the United States, but if the army, as such or if any portion of it, or of any officer of it shall so far forget the duties he owes to his flag and to his profession as a soldier, as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men shall be swept from the face of the earth as a cabinet is swept away before the rising of the morning sun. [Prolonged cheers.]

At Hamilton, Butler in reply to a charge that he was responsible for stopping the exchange of prisoners, gave his history of the transaction, and stated that he stopped the exchange under the express written order of the Lieutenant General.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, in relation to to the trial of Mr. Davis, that, so far as the Administration is concerned, it is understood that an order will be made that Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood and others be notified that Mr. Davis is held subject to the indictment found in the United States Circuit Court, and that these officials be requested to have the proper writ issued to take the prisoner into custody under the indictment for treason.

We find this in an exchange : "I once met a man who had nerve-and-bone all healing salve ; he was an enterprising sort of a fellow, so he thought he would experiment with it. He first cut off a dog's tail, and applied some to the stump—a new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

The Indians on the plains call our breech-loaders "heap shoot" guns.

Resignation is a virtue that is often made a necessity of in the political world.

Loving times—when everything is about as dear as can be.

A saloon keeper in Connecticut has been convicted on a charge of refusing to allow a colored person to play billards at his tables.

Secession North and South.

From the Louisville Journal.

In the course of an interview that we had with Jeff. Davis in January, 1865, the subject of the terms of peace was introduced. Mr. Davis asked us what was the chief objection of the North to the recognition of Southern independence. We answered that the North knew perfectly well, as unquestionably he did, that if she should lay down her arms, and consent to a division of the Union into two Confederacies, she herself would very soon be dissolved—that State after State, States singly and States combinedly, would secede, and the whole North be split up into petty powers, or no powers, all of them contemptible in the eyes of mankind, and not one of them willing or able to contribute to the payment of the national debt. Mr. Davis replied, with his characteristic calmness, that *this was certainly true, but that the same thing would happen, and probably happen all the sooner if the North continued to prosecute the war.*

We thought at the time that Mr. Davis was greatly mistaken, and told him so. We still trust that we were correct in our estimate of the character of his opinion, but *just now we can indulge no over-confidence that we were.* The North continued to prosecute the war, and the South after the bravest and most desperate resistance known in war annals, was conquered. *But now come the North's trials. Now we are to see the test of her internal strength.* If, out of the dreadful war between the North and the South, a Northern civil war arises, if Northern armies march against each other, vengeance before them and blood and death and desert behind, many Northern States will soon weary and sicken of the horrible work, and will probably adopt secession as the quickest and surest remedy, fully relying upon the mighty troubles and perils of the Federal Government as a perfect security against coercion.

THE FREEDMEN'S CONVENTION.

To the Legislature of North Carolina, and the Congress of the United States, hereafter to Assemble.

GENTLEMEN :—The Convention of colored men, which met in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the 2nd day of October 1866, take this method to return their grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial acceptation and kind treatment of the petition presented to your honorable body at your last assembly.

We also feel it to be our bounden duty to return our thanks for what you have done in removing the disabilities under which we labored, and which were contrary to the genius of a republican government, to liberty and humanity. The Convention continues to pray your honorable body to give us the right of suffrage, in common with other citizens of the United States, in consideration of our loyalty, citizenship and merit.

Believe us gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
J. H. HARRIS, *President.*

GEO. A. RUE,
Chairman Business Committee.

Address of the Freedmen's Convention to the White and Colored Citizens of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : We, the colored People of North Carolina, in Convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October, 1866, viewing the complex condition of affairs and of public sentiment in our State deem it our duty to present to you our grievances, our sufferings and the outrages heaped upon us, because of our helpless and disqualified position for self-defence, resulting, as we think we can prove, from no greater cause than our long and unjust political disfranchisement.

We ask you, in the spirit of meekness, *is taxation without representation just ?* History and conscience answer no !

We do not come to you in a spirit of reproach or denunciation, neither do we feel in pleading for equal rights without regard to complexional differences, that we are in the least degree selfish. Nor do we in any respect seek to lower the standard of refinement, intelligence or honor among the great and loyal people of the commonwealth of North Carolina, by urging these questions upon your consideration at this time. We would view if possible the brightest side of the picture, which we have to present, and give to our beloved State all the honor and credit deserved for the rapid strides which this great Nation has been taking in the direction of universal emancipation and equality before the law.

You will acquiesce when we say that we can boast a little of our loyalty to the general government, in the bloody struggle through which we have just passed. Our fathers fought shoulder to shoulder with the white man in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812. They did their duty and did it well. In the one just ended, our fathers, brothers and sons bared their breasts to the fiery storm to save the Union.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : You have taught us one good thing, which we cannot forget. It is this : "That all men are born free and equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights. That among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," &c.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : Can we look to you for protection or not, to shield us from the murderous hand? Oh, humanity, where is thy blush! Our defenceless wives and children, fathers, sons and brothers, are beaten with clubs, robbed, shot and killed, in various localities, and the authorities regard it not. We beg you as white men in authority to shield our defenceless heads, and guard our little homes. We appeal to your religion and humanity. We claim by merit the right of suffrage, and ask it at your hands.—We believe the day has come, when black men have rights which white men are bound to respect. We intend to live and die on the soil which gave us birth. Oh, North Carolina, the land of our birth, with all thy faults we love thee still. Will you, oh! will you treat us as human beings, with all our rights? It is all we ask.

Your humble servants, in behalf of the State's Equal Rights League,
GEO. A. RUE, Chairman.
J. T. SCHENCK, H. LOCKET, J. A. SYKES.

From the New York World.

Impeachment of President Johnson.

[Commenting on Butler's scheme of impeaching the President, by which the President is to be declared *suspended from his office during his "trial,"* the *World* argues :]

This ingenious fallacy rests upon an assumption which a little scrutiny will easily explode. The assumption is, that an officer under impeachment stands in the same relation to the tribunal appointed to try him that an ordinary criminal does to an ordinary court. Because a court of justice never tries a criminal unless it has custody of his person, it is inferred that the same rule holds in the trial of an impeached officer by the Senate. The analogy fails in consequence of a total difference in the liability of the persons accused. The Constitution declares that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office" and disqualification to hold any future office. It is not necessary for the Senate to have the custody of the accused in order to inflict this punishment. But an ordinary criminal, on trial for theft, murder or other crime, is liable to be punished by positive inflictions on his person. It would be an idle folly to go through the form of passing a sentence of death or imprisonment if the culprit was beyond the reach of the officers of the law. A person impeached of a crime otherwise punishable than by deposition from office, is also liable to the ordinary penalties of the same crime by the judgment of the ordinary tribunals.—The impeachment, having no other aim than simply to vacate his office, can accomplish its purpose just as well without the custody of his person as with. He is summoned to appear on the same principle that the defendant in a civil suit is summoned to appear. If he stays away, he only waives his opportunity of defence. An officer summoned to appear and answer to an impeachment has these three alternatives, with perfect freedom of selection, namely : he may appear in person ; he may appear only by counsel ; or he may decline to appear at all. In the case of Justice Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, impeached in 1805, the Senate, after organizing as a high court of impeachment, adopted the following as one of its rules of proceeding :

"10. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. *If he appears,* OR ANY PERSON FOR HIM, *the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself* OR IF BY AGENT OR ATTORNEY ; *naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally* OR BY AGENT OR ATTORNEY, *the same shall be recorded.*"

It is clear, from this weighty and authoritative precedent, that General Butler is wholly wrong in his law. Instead of the President being taken into custody and imprisoned, it depends on his voluntary choice whether he will appear before the court at all. If he appears, he is just as free to appear by attorney as in person.

Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, describes at length the formalities observed in trials for impeachment. We cite the following passage as corroborating the inferences we have drawn from the rule of the court in Judge Chase's case : "*If he*" [the person impeached] *does not appear, in person or by attorney, his default is recorded,* AND THE SENATE MAY PROCEED EX PARTE TO THE TRIAL OF THE IMPEACHMENT. If he does appear in person or by attorney, his appearance is recorded."

There have been, in all, four cases of impeachment since the beginning of our government, namely, that of William Blount, 1799 ; John Pickering, 1803; Samuel Chase, 1805, and Jas. H. Peck, 1831. The law governing such trials, as stated by Judge Story, is founded on the precedents furnished by these four cases. The argument of General Butler, in support of the position of Wendell Phillips, that the President must necessarily be suspended from office during the trial, falls to the ground in the face of this uniform usage. But, even if the exploded assumption of Butler were correct, the taking of the President into temporary custody would not operate as a suspension from office. If he should be totally disabled for six weeks by typhus fever, we suppose nobody is absurd enough to say that he would cease to be President during his illness, and that the President of the Senate would be inducted into the executive chair. The government would, in that case, be administered by the heads of departments, and papers requiring the President's name would remain unsigned until his recovery.

That his office could not be filled by another person during his transient disability may be shown by a conclusive analogy.—Suppose Chief Justice Chase should be impeached, would his office be vacant during his trial ? If so, the President could send to the Senate a nomination to fill the vacancy. The idea of his doing so is utterly preposterous. The office can only be vacated after a conviction, and in consequence of a sentence. To make the office vacant is the only penalty which the Constitution allows against an officer impeached ; and it is absurd to suppose that punishment can date from the accusation instead of from the judgment.

If we were to hazard a conjecture as to the course of the President, in case he should be impeached, it would be that he would object to the competency of the court and refuse to appear. If, when the law gives a man the benefit of twelve jurymen, an iniquitous court should attempt to try him before seven, he would refuse to plead. The Constitution gives an impeached officer the right to be tried by seventy-two Senators, and requires two-thirds of the number to convict. If the Radicals attempt to try the President by fifty-two, he has a right to deny the jurisdiction of a court of impeachment so composed.

St. Patrick's Cathedral to be Rebuilt.

An informal meeting of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral was held in this city yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the loss of that edifice by fire. The Very Rev. William Starrs, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese, was present, having left Baltimore, where he was attending the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church, on receiving intelligence of the fire. He brought with him the views of the Rev. Archbishop McCloskey in regard to the calamity. It was the general wish of the trustees that a new building should be erected on the same site as the old one, and to be after the same plan of architecture, and this desire will be presented in a more formal and definite shape at the next meeting of the trustees.—*N. Y. World.*

MR. DAVIS' CASE BEFORE THE CABINET.—A Washington special to the *Sun* on Wednesday says : The Cabinet meeting to-day was protracted, and it is reported that the disposition of Jefferson Davis was considered. The matter was brought up in consequence of a letter addressed by United States District Attorney Chandler to Attorney General Stanberry. The President also addressed certain interrogatories to the Attorney General a few days ago, and the reply of the latter was submitted to the Cabinet this afternoon. The whole matter will be made public this week.

The Plenary Council of the Catholic Church.

On Monday, the second day of the Catholic Plenary Council, comprising the assembled wisdom of the Catholic Church in America, the proceedings were entirely secret and the services were conducted in Latin, the business under consideration being entirely of a spiritual character.

The next public session will be to-morrow, when a grand pan gyric will be delivered on the deceased prelates by the Right Rev Dr Bailey, Bishop of Newark, a most eminent divine. On Sunday next will be another public session, when a sermon will be delivered by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and on the third and last Sunday by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis.

The visiting Archbishops are the guests of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, whilst the bishops, abbots, superiors of religious orders and ecclesiastics are entertained by the Catholic laity of the city.

On Monday night vespers were sung at the Cathedral, and a sermon preached by the Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, of Cincinnati. Subject, "Faith cometh from hearing."

THE DEAD ALIVE—THE LAST PRISONER.—A worthy family in Sussex county, Va., named Adkins, have, for more than a year, mourned as dead their son, who was captured by the enemy during the battles just preceding the fall of the city. Months having elapsed after the surrender without intelligence of him, his friends finally gave up all hope, and the respect of funeral services was paid to his memory. A few days ago a letter received from Washington announced young Adkins' safety and health. When taken, he was carried to Fort Delaware, whence, after his persistence in refusing to take the oath, he was removed to prison in Washington, D. C., where, until his recent release, he was denied all communication with the outside world.

We have seen the last Confederate prisoner announced a dozen times, but suppose that this gentleman's claim to that title will be undisputed.

The Troy *Whig* says of the current rumor that Mrs. Senator Sprague has applied for a divorce : The *habitues* of Washington have for many months been familiar with the scandals that have grown out of this marriage and its subsequent developments. If one half that is said is true, one party ought to be sent to an inebriate assylum and the other to a bagnio in New York or a home for the Magdalen.

The morality of Brownlow's negrodom was too much for Long John Wentworth at Chicago—he got beastly drunk.

To the credit of the Prussian soldiery not a single case has been found where violence has been offered by the soldiers to women.

For inhuman treatment of a little step-daughter, a Philadelphia woman has been held to trial.

A lover should always present himself at his sweetheart's door with a little ring, but not without a "rap."

Love, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

It should not be naturally inferred that Rome was built in the night because it was not built in a day.

Tenneyson should have excepted the Dead Sea when he said "every sea is full of life."

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, Nov. 29, Set Apart as Thanksgiving Day—Proclamation by the President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES :

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress—That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war, that was so recently among us, has not been anywhere re-opened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquility has improved, sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly ; our mining industry has been richly rewarded ; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications, we have the divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever; those that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn his way. The Lord shall give strength to his people and the Lord shall give to his people the blessing of peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Loss of the Steamship Evening Star—Three Hundred Souls on Board—Nearly all Supposed to be Lost—Arrival of two of the Steamer's Boats at Savannah and Fernandina.

SANANNAH, GA., Oct. 8, 1866.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York, bound to New Orleans, foundered 180 miles East of Tybee, with 250 passengers and 50 crew.

Five of the crew and Frank Gerrard, a passenger, were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8, 1866.

The boat from the steamer Evening Star arrived at Fernandina. It left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Captain Knapp, one lady and a child. The boat was capsized nine times. At the sixth time the Captain was lost.

As the steamer Sylvan Shore left Fernandina a boat was reported to be coming in with the purser and engineer of the Evening Star.

Four boats left the steamer as she sunk. The other two are supposed to have been swamped.

The schooner S. J. Warring, from New York for Apalachacola, put in in distress, having thrown overboard part of her deck load.

The Waring brought the chief engineer, the purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, picked up at sea.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.

The Evening Star, Captain Knapp, of the New York Mail Steamship Company, left that port at three o'clock P. M., of Saturday, September 29th, having on board two hundred fifty cabin and steerage passengers and a crew of fifty men in all three hundred souls. The vessels of this line were familiarly known as the Star Line of Steamships, and comprised the ships Morning Star, Mississippi, Mariposo, Rising Star, Guiding Star, Monterey, Havana. They are all first class ships and rank A No. 1 at Lloyds.

Mr. Davis Held Subject to the Order of the United States Circuit for Virginia.

The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent says :

There is good reason to say that in a few days the Jeff. Davis matter will be settled, so far as the responsibility of the administration for the trial of the prisoner is concerned. There is no doubt that some such action will be taken by the President as indicated in my dispatch of last week. Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood, the United States District Attorney for Virginia and the United States Marshal will be severally notified formally that Davis is held subject to the writ of the United States Circuit Court; to answer the indictment found in that Court. These officers of the law will be requested to take immediate custody of the prisoner, and relieve the administration of further responsibility. Upon a showing to be made in a few days, it will be found that the responsibility for the trial, or delay in bringing it about, is with Judges Chase and Underwood.

The Re-interment of the Gallant Ashbys—Masonic Honors.

The remains of General Turner Ashby, and of his brother, Captain Dick Ashby, will be re-interred in the "Stonewall Cemetery," at Winchester, on the 25th instant. Hiram Lodge, No. 21, have been requested to bury their deceased brother, General Turner Ashby, with Masonic honors. The Hiram Lodges invite the Lodges of this State, Maryland and the District of Columbia, to participate in the interesting ceremonies on that solemn occasion.

INVALID FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR.—Ro. Ould, Esq., late Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, in a letter of the 6th instant, published in the New York *Herald*, in reply to a letter from E. A. Pollard, Esq., author of the Lost Cause, says :

I am quite confident that my offer in August, 1864, to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring the delivery of Confederate equivalents will not be denied. The fact that the United States authorities acted upon the offer and at a late day dispatched steamers to the mouth of the Savannah river to receive their men ought to be sufficient proof, if any denial is made.

Yours truly,
RO. OULD.

DIED.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock, JESSIE, eldest child of Wm. N. and Lucy Bowden, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

On the 23d of September, 1866, at her residence, near Smithville, N. C., the immortal spirit of Mrs. ELIZABETH SWAIN took its flight from this earthly sphere to one more congenial to her elevated soul, in the beautiful Spirit Land ; her age at the time of her departure was 65 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Possessing those qualities, in an eminent degree, which rendered her a fond and devoted mother, a genial companion and a sympathizing friend, her sudden removal will be deeply felt by her afflicted children and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. For several years her health has been greatly impaired, and she suffered very much physically ; yet she bore all here sufferings with Christian patience and cheerfulness. She had for many years been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and had adorned her profession by leading an exemplary life as a true follower of Christ. It is this which enables her children and friends to bear their bereavement with a degree of resignation, feeling assured that their loss is her eternal gain; that while they are left to mourn her absence, she has gone to a bright and glorious home, to join loved ones who met and conducted her home to that beautiful Spirit Land, where she now realizes all the joys and beauties of the home which our Saviour promised to prepare for his humble followers. The writer of this knew her from early childhood, and loved her much, for it was only to know her to love her. She, too, feels that she has sustained a great loss in her removal, and truly sympathizes with the bereaved ones, for in her she found a sincere, congenial friend, and in whose society she always enjoyed the greatest amount of spiritual communion. Yet not selfish enough to wish her back to share the trials and sufferings of mortal life. Ah ! no. She is too happy to wish her back, only as our guardian spirit, until permitted to join her in Spirit Land, never to be separated.

Then let not tear drops dim our eyes,
For the one we loved has gone home ;
But thanks and grateful prise arise,
That she no longer roams.

And may we strive with earnest love,
To keep our vision clear,
That we may see if Jesus sends
His blessed Angels near.

Thus shall we daily nearer grow
Unto the Heavenly shore,
Where we shall meet our parted ones,
To leave them never more.

S. A. C.